The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ⅌ ct. discount for payment in advance.

VOL. XXV. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1849. No. 36-8

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY SYDNEY NEW SOUTH WALES

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Packets having been thoroughly repaired in hull, boilers, and machinery, will commence to run daily on and after Thursday next, the 15th March, till further notice, as under—

From Sydney.	*From Parramatta.*
9 and 12 A.M.	8 and ½ past 11 A.M.
4 P.M.	4 P.M.

Sundays, at 9 A.M. from Sydney, returning from Parramatta at 4 P.M.

Fares—Cabin, 1s. 6d.; Steerage, 1s.

Freights on very easy terms, and every attention paid to passengers and their baggage.

Refreshments of the best description to be had on board at moderate rates.

Kellick's Wharf, Sussex-street,
March 12. 4135

STEAMER TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.

THE PHŒNIX will leave for the above district on Thursday next, the 15th instant, at 8 P.M.

Kellick's Wharf, March 12. 4160

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SCHOONER SWIFT, 60 tons, James Terrel, master, being detained until Monday next, will positively sail on that day, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply on board; or to

HENRY CLARKE,
Union Wharf.
March 14. 4296

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine Schooner OPALIA, George Easton, master, (just arrived,) will be quickly despatched.

For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to

THOMAS CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.
4300

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine schooner ANN MARY, 54 tons, John Brown, master, having a good part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. Apply for freight or passage to the master on board; or to

T. CROFT,
Commercial Wharf.
4301

FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PAMBULA.

THE fast-sailing Schooner MIDAS, John Benaud, master, now loading at the Circular Wharf, will positively sail for the above ports on Saturday, the 17th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or

W. S. MOUTRY,
Circular Quay Office
4260

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.

THE well-known fast-sailing Brigantine WILL WATCH, Stanes, Commander, has the greater portion of her cargo ready, and will be the first vessel away. Cabins well fitted and found for passengers.

	£	s.	d.
Cabin passage, including fare	£4	10	0
Steerage ditto ditto	£2	10	0

For freight or passage apply to

E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
4978 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE first-class schooner VELOCITY, 150 tons burthen, M'Veigh, master, having most of her cargo on board, will positively sail on Thursday, the 15th instant.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES COOK,
Circular Quay; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.
March 12. 4119

FOR HOBART TOWN.

(WILL POSITIVELY SAIL ON SATURDAY NEXT.)

THE fine new Packet Brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel will be ready to receive cargo To-morrow (Thursday) Morning, and being under engagement to sail as above, parties having goods to ship, or requiring passage, will please apply as early as possible to prevent disappointment. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
4275 Queen-street.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE NOTED CLIPPER PHANTOM, 243 tons register, Captain Henry T. Fox, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

This vessel having been originally fitted for Indian passengers, her accommodations are of the most spacious and airy description, with a splendid stern cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Fotheringham's (Patent Slip) Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street.

Passengers are requested to pay the balance of their passage money This Day. 3522

PORT NICHOLSON.

REGULAR TRADER.

THE new fast-sailing clipper brigantine WILLIAM ALFRED, T. Tinley, master, will have immediate despatch for the above port, with liberty to touch at NELSON, should sufficient inducement offer.

Departure on or about the 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

3976 GEORGE THORNE AND CO.

FOR VALPARAISO,

CALLING AT PORT NICHOLSON.

Will sail positively on the 16th instant.

THE fine fast-sailing barque PRINCESS HELENA, 352 tons register, J. Carruthers, master. Has room for two or three cabin passengers.

For passage only, apply to

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST,
4263 Queen's-place.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine A1 barque JOHN CALVIN, 510 tons, John Davison, commander. This vessel having all her dead weight on board, and the greater portion of her cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the captain, on board; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.;
or,
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM AND CO.
2 85

FOR CALCUTTA.

(TO SAIL ON THE 10TH OF APRIL.)

THE fine fast sailing A1 ship BLENHEIM, 850 tons, A. S. Molison, Commander, has been chartered for the conveyance of horses which will be under the superintendence of Mr. Robert King.

This vessel has great height in the 'tween decks, is well ventilated, and sails remarkably fast; she therefore presents a first-rate opportunity to shippers of horse stock. There is room for about 30 horses, for which immediate application is necessary.

The cabin accommodations of this ship are very superior, and passengers will be taken on moderate terms. Apply to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
853 Agents.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE fine first-class Ship WALTER MORRICE, 666 tons register, D. Morrice, Commander, has a large portion of her horses engaged, and will sail punctually as above.

This vessel offers great advantages to shippers, having very roomy and well ventilated 'tween decks, and as her horses will be under the personal superintendence of Mr. B. Samuda, every attention will be paid to their health and safety during the voyage.

Shippers not having correspondents in Calcutta, the undersigned will be happy to arrange with for the disposal of their horses.

Her accommodation for passengers is very superior.

Apply to Captain Morrice, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

3589 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 25th INSTANT.

THE fine first-class ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, 621 tons register, G. H. Heaton, commander.

This vessel has all her dead weight, and the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail punctually as above specified. Her accommodations are of a most superior description, and she carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight of wool or passage, apply to the commander on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

CAMPBELL AND CO.;
Or to
3667 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE well-known A1 barque PENYARD PARK, 500 tons, John Weller, Commander, will sail about the 15th March.

For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply to Captain WELLER, on board; to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER;
OR TO
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
February 19. 300

FOR LONDON.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine Barque THOMAS FIELDEN, A1, 398 tons, Robert Humfrees, Commander, has all her dead weight engaged. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or,
J. B. METCALFE.
March 14. 4267

FOR LONDON.

THE FIRST-CLASS Barque COLUMBUS, 467 tons register, C. Short, commander, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days, and will have quick despatch. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.,
Or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
March 12. 4198

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class barque ARABIAN, 391 tons, J. Snowdon, master, having great part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board, at Towns' Wharf; to

L. AND S. SPYER,
Or,
4023 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO CALIFORNIA OR SANDWICH ISLANDS,

(Can proceed to sea within 12 hours.)

THE fine new fast-sailing Brig EMMA, 186 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel is now at the Queen's Wharf, and ready to take cargo *immediately*. She can proceed to sea in twelve hours: and has first-rate accommodation for passengers. Early application is necessary, on board; or to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.

☞ The recent intelligence from San Francisco, per Sabine, has induced the undersigned to place on the berth the above fast-sailing vessel for the New Gold Country of California, of the great wealth of which there can now be no longer any doubt, common labourers collecting upwards of £40 worth of gold per day. J. M.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque, CAPE HORN, 250 tons burthen, William Wells, commander, ready for sea on discharge of her cargo from Bristol.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
4037 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR SALE.

THE fine teak brig FANNY, 175 tons per register, carries a large cargo, and can be sent to sea in ten days free of expense to the purchaser.

This vessel is only nine years old, is classed A1, and is well found.

Apply to the owner, Captain Lewis, on board, at Willis's Wharf; or to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
4299 Spring-street.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this office every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon, until further notice.

The tenders must be sealed and in duplicate, marked "Tenders for Bills."

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 20th September.
7465

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, SHIP-OWNERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

J. K. CLEEVE, Wholesale and Retail Butcher, No. 17, Charlotte-place, will supply the Shipping with Beef and Mutton, of good quality, at 1d. per lb.

Live Stock, Compressed Hay, Corn, &c., on hand equally reasonable. 737

SOLEMN HIGH MASS.

ON Saturday, the 17th March, St. Patrick's Day, a Solemn High Mass will be sung in St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. J. C. Sumner, P.G., and a Panegyric will be delivered upon the occasion by the Right Rev. Dr. Davis, Bishop of Maitland, and Coadjutor to the Archdiocese. 4178

SOUTH HEAD ROADS.

TENDERS are required for certain repairs and for keeping in repair for the period of six calendar months, the undermentioned roads, viz:—The Darling Point Road, from the New South Head Road to the Water. The Double Bay Road, from the north end of the road lately made by Mr. Smith to near Double Bay. The Glenmore Road, from the Old South Head Road to the New South Head Road.

Further particulars as to specifications, &c., to be obtained at the office of Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney, where tenders are requested to be left, addressed under cover to the Commissioners of Trust for the South Head Roads, on or before 12 o'clock (noon), on Wednesday, the 14th instant. The Commissioners not bound to accept the lowest Tender.

CHARLES B. LANGLEY,
Secretary and Surveyor to Commissioners.
4039

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are instructed by the Directors of the above Company to announce to the public a reduction of 2s. 6d. per cent. upon the rates of premium hitherto charged.

The rates, therefore, will now be as under.

FIRST-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	7	6
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but joined to other Buildings not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	10	0
Buildings constructed, and covered as above, but adjoining to shingled or other Buildings of inferior construction	12	6

If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above named Buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

SECOND-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles, but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other Buildings	12	6
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	15	0

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

THIRD-CLASS RISKS.

	Per ct. per ann. s.	d.
Buildings of stud work, or brick-nogged, and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other Building	17	6
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other Buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	20	0

If hazardous Goods be deposited in any of the Buildings named in this class, 5s. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.

Goods not hazardous will be insured at the same rate as the Buildings in which they are deposited.

MEM.—Houses properly built of stone or brick, and covered with slates or shingles, but sufficiently detached or separated by proper party walls from other Buildings, will be deemed, according to circumstances, as 1st and 2nd Class Risks, though not in all respects in conformity with the Building Act.

Certain risks of the above description, and to which the foregoing scale may not be distinctly applicable, will be subject to special arrangement, according to the particular circumstances of each case.

HAZARDOUS GOODS.

Such as Cotton, Flax, Hemp, Oil, Rosin, Saltpetre, Spirits, Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine, &c.

Rates for short period Assurances, as follows:—

Not exceeding three months, one half of the annual premium

Exceeding three, and not exceeding six months, three quarters of the annual premium.

Exceeding six months, the full annual rate.

THACKER AND CO.,
6224 Fort-street.

No. 49—129. Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, March 13, 1849.

THE ELECTION OF AN ASSESSOR FOR COOK WARD, AN ASSESSOR FOR GIPPS WARD, AND AN AUDITOR FOR THE CITY.

IN consequence of the gentlemen elected on the 1st instant to the offices above mentioned, having declined to act from not being duly qualified. Notice is hereby given that an election of an Assessor for Cook Ward, an Assessor for Gipps Ward, and an Auditor for the City, will be held before the Aldermen and Assessors of the various Wards, on Friday, the 16th instant, at the places mentioned, viz.:—

GIPPS WARD—The Lord Nelson Hotel, North Kent-street.
BOURKE WARD—The Court of Requests, Bent-street.
BRISBANE WARD—The Town Hall, York-street.
MACQUARIE WARD—A Booth, Hyde Park.
COOK WARD—The Criminal Court House, Darlinghurst.
PHILLIP WARD—The Market House, Hay and Cattle Market.

The Poll will commence at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and close at four o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.

JOHN RAE,
4270 Town Clerk.

BATHURST.

P. B. WILDE, Baker, Pastry Cook and Confectioner, William-street, Bathurst, (opposite the Scotch Kirk), begs leave to return to his numerous friends and customers his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage and support that they have afforded him for several years. He has lately returned from Sydney, where he has made arrangements that will enable him to supply retailers of confectionary at Sydney prices, and that he will always have on hand a plentiful supply.

P. B. W. takes this opportunity of announcing that from and after this date he will supply customers with bread, at any distance within ten miles of Bathurst, at Bathurst prices.

P. B. W. has always on hand a constant supply of poultry of all descriptions, and can furnish families or parties with them at short notice, either alive or fit for table.

N.B.—Dinners, balls, and routs, attended on moderate terms.

March 12. 4257

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

TO ROBERT FITZGERALD, ESQ.

SIR,—We the undersigned Electors of the County of Cumberland, feeling confident as to your fitness, by experience, ability, and independence, to represent the above important constituency, request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination for the seat in the Legislative Council, rendered vacant by the death of the late Nelson Lawson, Esq., and in the event of your complying with this request, we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to secure your return.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

W. C. Wentworth, M.C.
J. B. Darvall, M.C.
G. R. Nichols, M.C.
R. Flood, J.P., Mayor.
W. Thurlow, J.P.
L. Samuel, J.P.
G. Cox, J.P.
Henry Cox, J.P.
T. W. Campbell, J.P.
W. Bland
J. Rose Holden, J.P.
Samuel Lyons
D. B. Hutchinson
J. Ryan Brenan
G. Morris
Thomas Agars
David Peden
Reuben Hannam
J. T. Flood
Thomas Flood
James Arthurs
James Chambers
James Oatley
Thomas Kelsey
Hugh Swann
Charles Purcell
John Harrison
Michael Rourke
Richard Meade
John Eccleston
John Hurley
William Payton
Samuel Franklin
James Dargin
John M. M'Quade
John Tuale
John Hoskisson
John Watson
John Barker
James Cullen
Michael Macnamara
Thomas Howell
Benjamin South
George Wilson
William Smith
James Upton
Henry Forster
George Bowman
John M'Donald
William Onus
Joseph Windred
Patrick Byrne
John Higgerson
W. Peisley
Hugh Taylor
Matthias Moloney
H. Harvey
Francis Metcalf
Charles Jenkins
David Foley
Daniel Rogers
Michael Gannon
J. T. Gannon
Edward Alcock
Robert Lord
John Doyle
Philip Carrol
Edward Lewis
Benjamin Boyd
William Roberts
John Williams
Maurice Reynolds
Charles Roberts
Thomas Roberts
Patrick Erwin
Robert Johnson
S. Swain
Foster Anderson
Parry Long
George Green
John Hilt
James Delany
Charles Casey
J. Hibberson
John Perry
Isaac Shepherd
Major Lowe
W. W. Armstrong
Francis Robertson
James Ryan
Charles Hadley
John Anderson
George Neale
James Landers
William Langford
Edward Bourke
John Moore
John Riely
Isaac Dounce, sen.
John Leary
James Byrne
Samuel Marsden
John Wood
Edward Powell
Michael M'Quade
John Primrose
Thomas Chaseling
William Hall
John Allen
R. Sheriff
Charles Easy
George Freeman
William Gow
John Anibus
Thomas Griffiths
Daniel Harrishy
Patrick Mahoney
Thomas Horton
William Jones
Michael Mahoney
James Pender
Eneas Stranger
Edward Drinkwater
Joseph Kenyon
John Schofield
M. M. Cohen
Isaac Titterton
James Edrop
P. W. Plomer
J. F. Hilly
W. Beaumont
Laurence Kearney
William Rain
Samuel Power
Amos Sparke
Michael Garrett

To W. C. Wentworth, Esq., and the other Gentlemen signing the above Requisition.

Gentlemen,—For the honour which you have done me by requesting me to become a candidate for the representation of the county of Cumberland, I beg to return you my best thanks. Should a majority of my brother electors deem me worthy of the distinguished position in which you desire to place me, I can only say that I am willing to accept the trust sought to be reposed in me, and will endeavour to discharge its duties in a manner such as to give general satisfaction. My views on most matters of public interest are tolerably well known, and it is therefore the less necessary that I should say much about them now. I am a firm advocate for the education of all classes of the people. I am anxiously desirous of seeing the roads and bridges of the country placed in an efficient state of repair, and will give my utmost attention (if elected) to the Railway question, which is now agitating the community. Economy in the public expenditure I consider of the utmost importance, and I shall always be at my post to enforce such economy to the utmost of my ability. Directly connected as I am with nearly all the leading interests of the county, I need scarcely say that it will be my desire on all occasions to act for the public good, regardless of any other consideration, and should I become your representative, I feel convinced that my constituency will have no reason to say when I resign my trust into their hands, that I have ever misused or betrayed it.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
R. FITZGERALD.
Windsor, February 23. 3346

TO WILLIAM HOWE, ESQ., J.P, WARDEN OF THE DISTRICT OF CAMPBELL TOWN.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of the district of Campbelltown, most respectfully beg leave to request that you will be pleased at your earliest convenience to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Campbelltown and its neighbourhood, for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the impolicy of Government uniting the duties of Clerk to both Benches, viz., that of Camden and Campbelltown, as likely to be seriously detrimental and productive of great inconvenience to the public good.

Campbelltown, March 6.

Michael Byrne
George Simpson
Thomas Slater
H. F. Fynes, C.C.
Paul Huon
Isaac Rudd
F. P. Roche, C.C.
Thomas Blenman
John Macgrath
Edward Taylor
Henry Fowler
George Brown
William Bursill
James Rudd
James Booth
Isaac Dowse
William Peyton
John Bourke
John Jones
Michael Hackett
James Martin
James Graham
Joseph J. Dennis
J. Sheighan
Laurence Kendall
John Warby
John Hurley
John Kingham
Charles Morris
John Shea
Michael Shea
George Cannon
James Shiels
William Hammond
John Moon
William Paton, jun.
Thomas Parkinson
Edward Wilkinson
John Doyle
Michael Coughlan
Edmond Burke
George Fieldhouse
Patrick M'Mahon
Dennis O'Brien
Thomas Hammond
Phillip Dwyer
John Dueass
Thomas Taylor
Edward Fitzgerald.

Campbelltown, March 10.

Feeling it a duty incumbent upon me to attend to the request of so numerous and respectable a part of this community, I do hereby call a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Campbelltown and Appin, to be held at Campbelltown, on TUESDAY, the 20th instant, to take into consideration the matters mentioned in the requisition.

EDWARD HOWE, J.P.

FOR SALE—A small Mill, with pair of 20 inch French burr stones, to be worked by hand. Enquire of Mrs. ORR, Orr's Wharf,

Sydney, March 12. 4259

THE Clergy of the Church of England in the Diocese of Sydney, are respectfully informed that the Petition to the Queen, the Lords, and the Commons, against the Revival of Transportation, is now lying in the Registry Office for signature.

WILLIAM COWPER,
Archdeacon.
March 13. 4280

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

THE Committee of the Society for the promotion of the Fine Arts having decided upon holding an Exhibition of Colonial and Foreign Paintings, and other Works of Art, hereby give notice that the 25th day of May next has been appointed for such Exhibition, to be opened in the Mess Room of the Old Military Barracks, with the consent of His Excellency the Governor.

Parties possessing any works of merit, who may be willing to advance the views of the Society, are requested to address communications to the Honorary Secretary, stating the number and size of the subjects which can be forwarded.

The Committee have made the most careful arrangements for the removal of pictures &c., and every attention will be paid to prevent the slightest injury.

Artists in this and the neighbouring colonies are particularly invited to contribute to the Exhibition. It is desirable that subjects forwarded be accompanied with particulars for a catalogue, and if for disposal by means of the Society's Art Union, the price must be named to the Honorary Secretary.

It being decided to establish an Art Union in connexion with Exhibitions, members subscribing one guinea will be entitled to a ticket for the Art Union, as well as free admission to the Exhibition for themselves and families.

To enable the Committee to adopt the best measures for the placing of the subjects, no pictures will be received before the 10th and after the 19th day of May.

All communications to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, No. 470, George-street, over Mr. Mort's Rooms.

J. C. WHITE,
Honorary Secretary.
March 10. 4088

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY COMPANY.

THE attention of the Directors of the above Company having been called to the increase of charges threatened to be made by several of the undertakers for conducting Funerals to the New Cemetery at Camperdown, the public are hereby informed that arrangements have been made with a most respectable undertaker to conduct Funerals for all classes without any increase of the rates at present charged for Interments at the Burial Ground in Sydney, and with a greater attention to decency and solemnity, than is a present generally observed.

The Ground, which is extensive, is in course of being laid out in walks and plantations, and the greatest care will be observed to prevent the desecration of vaults or graves.

The following is a scale of the Fees and Charges in the Camperdown Cemetery:—

	£	s.	d.
Freehold Ground, sufficient for a private grave for one, 6½ x 2½, 7 feet deep, including cost of excavation	£1	1	0
Brick Grave for one, 8½ x 4½, 8 feet deep	2	2	0
Vault for four coffins, 10 ex 8½, 7 feet deep	4	4	0
Vault for 6 coffins, 10 ex 8½, 8 feet deep	6	6	0
Fees for Interments.—For Adults	1	10	0
Ditto—For Children under 10 years	1	1	0
Fee for registering each Interment	0	1	0
COMMON GRAVES.			
Interment in common graves, *not purchased*, 7 feet deep, including all charges except Registration Fee, 1s.	0	7	6
Interment in family grave, *not purchased*, 12 feet deep, including all charges except Registration Fee, 1s. 1st Interment	0	15	0
For each additional Interment	0	7	6
Fee for registering each Interment	0	1	0

"Particulars of all extra fees and charges, with prices for vaults and tombs of brick or stone, can be obtained at the Office."

Interments to take place between 1st May and 30th September, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Between 1st October and 30th April, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A plan of the Cemetery, describing the situation and number of all graves, whether purchased or not, is kept at the Office, and may be seen without charge.

The advantages derivable at this Cemetery are as follow:—

1. The possession of a purchased site for a Vault or Grave, held in perpetuity, under a grant from the Company.
2. The permanent security of such Vault or Grave from desecration.
3. The erection of vaults and tombs at reduced rates by the company's workmen, under the supervision of the company's officers,—and of a more durable character than those generally built hitherto.

All applications to be made to the Secretary, at the office, 470, George-street, over Mr. Mort's auction rooms, daily, from ten till three, or at his residence, "Mrs. Reiby's Cottage," near the Cemetery, at any hour.

By order of the Directors.

J. C. WHITE,
Secretary.
Sydney, March 8. 3904

FLAVELLE BROTHERS,

OPTICIANS, JEWELLERS, AND WATCHMAKERS, 478, GEORGE-STREET.

J. FLAVELLE respectfully informs his friends and the public, that having retired from the late firm of "Flavelle and Brush," he (in conjunction with his brother, whom he expects daily from England) has opened the shop No. 478, George-street, and solicits a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

N.B.—Newly invented spectacles, and others in great variety.

Watches and clocks carefully repaired and cleaned. 4262

HASTIE'S PATENT FLOUR MILL,

ENROLLED JANUARY, 1848.

THE object of this invention is to simplify the application of steam power to turn certain mills or machines, by making the axis of the crank of the steam engine serve also for the axis of the mill or machine, which axis may be either vertical or horizontal according to the construction of the mill or machine.

The cheapness and simplicity of this contrivance recommend it to the attention of all parties who may be contemplating the erection of a work of this description. It is peculiarly adapted for the interior, being less liable to get out of order than the more complicated machinery required in the ordinary construction of mills. A drawing of the mill, and full particulars, to be had of

MR. H. W. HAMILTON,
Agent for the Patentee,
650 George-street,

Who will be happy to treat for the supply of one or more of the above machines. 3537

SMOKED FISH.

THE undersigned has always on hand a fresh supply of smoked Sea Mullet, (allowed to be equal to English smoked Salmon) Schnapper, Bream, Whiting &c., equal in flavour to the Scotch Finnan Haddock.

THOMAS WILSON,
4248 62, Phillip-street, opposite the Oak Tree.

FINAL DRAWING

IN THE EQUITABLE PARTITION OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA,

TO BE DRAWN FOR ON THE 9TH APRIL.

TICKETS, £5 5s. EACH.

THE number of Tickets in the Final Drawing is limited to 5624, of which only 2812 are reserved for the Middle District of New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand.

The greater portion of these Tickets are already disposed of, so that early application is necessary to secure any of the remaining few. It will be seen on reference to the prospectus that 561 lots alone in this drawing are of the aggregate value of

£76,475,

AND WHICH RANGE IN VALUE FROM £50 UP TO £3000 EACH.

The drawing of the three schedules B will take place on one day, viz.:—

9th APRIL, 1849.

By means of two wheels, one Ticket and one Lot being drawn from each wheel alternately.

	Lots.
TO BE DRAWN AT SYDNEY.—	
Sydney section, schedule B.	2812
Adelaide section, schedule B.	703
TO BE DRAWN AT MELBOURNE:—	
Melbourne section, schedule B.	2109
Total	5624

And the prize for every tenth lot in each of the above schedules is a Ticket in schedule A.

The drawing of schedule A., which contains 561 lots, will take place in Sydney at the termination of the drawing of the Sydney and Adelaide sections B.

⁂ An outlay of £5 5s. will secure a Ticket in the above drawing, which, together with a prospectus, may be had of

MR. LYONS,
George-street and Charlotte-place.
March 7. 3912

FINAL PARTITION

OF THE

BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.

THE undersigned will be glad to supply Tickets in the above. Price—Five Guineas each.

Purchasers of tickets will be entitled to a Copy of the Schedule showing the whole of the lots to be drawn for, and every explanation and information will be given on application.

The immense value of the properties to be drawn for, coupled with the very small number of tickets issued, renders this a most advantageous speculation. A reference to the Schedule will show that even the *smallest* lots are almost equivalent in value to the price of the ticket, whilst the bulk of them are infinitely beyond it,—varying up to Two Thousand Pounds.

Early application is necessary, as the whole number of tickets for the Middle District, Hobart Town, and New Zealand, is only 2812, many of which are already disposed of.

THOMAS S. MORT,
Auctioneer,
George-street. 3550

CLASS A,

OF THE

EQUITABLE PLAN OF PARTITION

OF THE

ESTATES OF MR. WENTWORTH AND HIS PART OWNERS,

WILL CONTAIN

6000 TICKETS, of £5 each	£30,000
6000 Lots of the value in the whole of	£48,000
THE LOTS WILL COMPRISE	
1st. Freehold Estates, with 15000 sheep on them, of the value of	£8,000
2nd. Property in the City of Sydney, of the value of	£15,000
3rd. Suburban Property of the value of	£5,000
4th. Agricultural Lands cut up into small Farms, &c., of the value of	£20,000
	£48,000

☞ Any holder of a Ticket, if dissatisfied with his lot, may have one pound in cash for it.

Tickets are now ready for delivery, and may be had at the office, on the premises of R. Campbell, senior, and Co., Bligh-street. 3527

FINAL DRAWING IN THE EQUITABLE PLAN OF PARTITION OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES,

THE number of Tickets being limited, early application is necessary. Parties desirous therefore of securing a chance, in the above advantageous speculation, will please to apply to the undersigned without delay, who, having a limited number for sale, will be glad to

SUPPLY TICKETS, INCLUDING COPY OF SCHEDULE, PRICE, £5 5s. EACH.

The smallest lots are equivalent to the price of the ticket. The bulk comprises the best properties in the colony, varying up to £3000 each.

JOHN G. COHEN,
Auctioneer,
4241 490, George-street.

ALE AND STOUT.

ON Sale by the undersigned, Ale and Porter, solid and bottled, of late importations, of excellent quality, and at low prices.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6941 Sussex-street.

LIME JUICE.

THE undersigned have just received a large supply of South Sea Island lime juice.

J. V. LAVERS AND CO.
January 9. 592

LANDING, and on sale by the undersigned.

Ex Diamond.
8 Cases Codfish
4 Cases Ling.
Ex Columbus.
2 Cases Ling.
Ex George.
80 Half-barrels Herrings
5 Cases Red Herrings, from "Moir and Sons"
70 Cases Oilman's Stores, from Hesketh, Davis, and Co.

S. PEEK AND CO.,
4279 Importers and Dealers.

DEALS AND BOILER PLATE.

NOW LANDING, EX CAPE HORN.

DEALS, 7 x 2½, 7 x 3, 8 x 3, 9 x 3, and 11 x 3

Boiler Plate and Rivet Iron, of sizes.

SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 4194

HERRINGS, LING, AND CODFISH, EX THE COLUMBUS.

JUST arrived, and will be landed with dispatch, a well selected lot of fish, packed and cured expressly for this market, consisting of—

49 Barrels white herrings
40 Half-barrels ditto
20 Barrels pickled codfish
12 Cases ling fish, dry, each 2½ cwt.
12 Ditto codfish, dry, each 2½ cwt.

JOHN STIRLING,
4236 559, George-street.

COLEMAN'S STARCH,

EX THE GEORGE.

1 TON Coleman's Starch, just arrived by the George, will be landed in a few days, and on sale at

JOHN STIRLING'S,
4237 559, George street.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has lately purchased a large portion of the stock of Messrs. Christopher Newton and Brother, of the BEE HIVE, on very advantageous terms, and being thoroughly convinced that the system of small profits and quick returns is most conducive to the interest of both vendor and purchaser, has determined to conduct his business upon that principle, it will therefore be his constant study to keep the

BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN SYDNEY,

and to sell at the

LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICE,

and by civility and attention to the wants of his customers (not only on his own part but on the part of those in his employ), he trusts to secure a large share of public support.

G. C. wishes to direct particular attention to the Cloth, and

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

which it will always be his study to render most attractive, by keeping on hand a most complete assortment of broadcloths, plain and fancy trouserings and vestings, with every thing requisite in the way of

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

With this view he has secured the services of

MR. JAMES HENDERSON,

who for some considerable time had the charge of the Woollen Department of the BEE HIVE, where by attention to the customers and a general knowledge of the business, he acquired the confidence of the trade, and the approbation of his employers.

Mr. H. will devote the whole of his time to this department, and the proprietor sincerely trusts that the attention will not be bestowed in vain.

Buyers for the country, and settlers, will find they can purchase what they require upon the most advantageous terms, and depend at all times upon having good value for their money, and every attention paid to the packing and forwarding of their goods.

Every description of clothing made to order in a style not to be surpassed in the colony, both as regards cut and workmanship.

☞ Further particulars, with a list of prices, will appear in a future advertisement.

253, Pitt-street, March 6. 3818

TO WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS AND WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SLOPS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of woolgrowers, settlers, and others, to their UNRIVALLED STOCK OF SLOPS, augmented by sixty (60) bales and cases of scarce and seasonable goods, ex Walter Morrice, and Arabian, comprising every article required for up-country use.

The proprietors, fully sensible of the pressure of the times, are determined to meet the same by selling every article at the smallest advance on the English cost.

GEORGE-STREET,
Opposite the Post Office.

N.B.—Tailoring and shirtmaking done on the premises. All orders executed with dispatch at charges the most moderate. 3140

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S POLICY—BUY IN THE BEST AND CHEAPEST MARKET.

NEW DRAPERY, TAILORING, AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BRISTOL HOUSE, 512, GEORGE-STREET.

THE Proprietor informs the public generally, that he will offer, on Saturday next, the 17th March, at his new Establishment, which will be opened on that day, decided

BARGAINS IN GENERAL DRAPERY, LACE, HOSIERY, &C.

4397 Yards very superior Longcloth, 4½d. per yard, measuring full one yard in width
2000 Pieces choice Bonnet Ribbons, all at 6d. per yard, decidedly the cheapest lot of ribbons ever offered in the Sydney market
560 Dozen very superior white Cotton Hose, 8s. 6d. per dozen
Tremendous stock of very superior white and black Lace, at one-half the English cost.

The whole of this department has been bought on terms decidedly advantageous, and will be sold at such prices hitherto unknown in Sydney.

D. HOLBOROW,
Proprietor,
212, George-street.

NOTICE!—Opposite the Old Treasury.

P.S.—Tailoring and Outfitting see future advertisement. 4298

WHITE SHIRTS.

MEN'S and boys' superior shirts in every variety of size and style (warranted colonial made), always on hand, at the Shirt Manufactory, Park-street.

N.B.—Shirts made to measure or pattern on the shortest notice. 2859

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.

BRUSSELS AND KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.

THE undersigned, in order to clear off the remainder of their stock in a few weeks, are selling off the whole at cost price.

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO.,
4271 Near Mr. Mort's, George-street.

"JUST LANDED."

"TO PRIVATE FAMILIES AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS."

200 DOZEN London BOTTLED SHERRY, in 3 dozen cases, (a really nice wine)—price, for cash, 16s. per dozen.

CLARETS, in 1 and 3 dozen cases. A large stock on hand, and will be sold at a considerable reduction.

CHAMPAGNES—the largest stock in the city—commencing from 35s. per dozen by the single case.

HOCK, both sparkling and still.

Liqueurs—every description constantly on hand.

And on sale at
I. O. GLANHAM'S,
561, George-street,
4309 Next to Mr. Lyons.

TOBACCO!

THE undersigned is happy to inform his numerous friends in the interior, that notwithstanding the present scarcity of GOOD TOBACCO in the market, he has his usual well selected and extensive stock, which includes almost every variety of Tobacco manufactured.

☞ To regular customers a very trifling advance upon old prices.

W. H. ALDIS,
4211 Tobacco Merchant.

ENGLISH STARCH,

EX GEORGE.

20 CASES, 112 lbs. each, No. 1. Coleman's Starch, now landing and for sale at the stores.

ROBERT COVENY,
102, Market-street.
N.B. Two casks Valentia Almonds. 4185

SARDINES.—Just received, ex late arrivals, a fresh supply of the above, in cases of 50 and 100 tins each.

D. N. JOUBERT,
2461 George-street North.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURE.

MARCH 13. — Brothers, schooner, 65 tons, Captain Dockray, for Geelong. Passengers—Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Cheyne and five children, Mr. Jones, and Mrs. Thompson.

CLEARANCE.

March 13. —Susan, schooner, 54 tons, Captain Steel, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and three children, and Patrick Smith.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 13.—Eliza, 33, King, from Newcastle, with 44 tons coals; Paterson Packet, 41, Brown, from the Paterson River, with 2000 bushels wheat, 141 bushels maize, 30 bushels barley; Elizabeth, 32, Cathery, from Newcastle with 40 tons coals; Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 600 feet sawn timber, 25,000 shingles, 10 cwt. onions, 4 boxes bananas; Maria Prudence, 28, Leslie, from Wollongong, with 300 bushels wheat, 300 bushels barley, 4 tons potatoes; Rover, 15, Shaw, from the Hawkesbury, with 400 bushels maize, 100 bushels wheat; Lass o'Gowrie, 18, Martin, from the Hawkesbury, with 450 bushels wheat, 180 bushels oats, 7 bushels maize; Australian, 45, Williams, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Rainbow, 19, Smith, from Brisbane Water, with 70,000 shingles, 5000 feet timber, 100 dozen fruit; Prosperous, 17, Roberts, from Broulee, with 16 tons potatoes; Waterwitch, 37, Roberts, from the Moruya River, with 22 tons potatoes, 300 bushels wheat; Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, from Morpeth, with 89 bales wool, 40 trusses hay, 29 puncheons tallow, 420 bushels wheat, 240 bushels maize, 19 bags onions, 275 hides, 57 pigs, 1 calf.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

March 13.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Charles Webb, 24, Andrew, for Kiama, with sundries; Prosperous, 17, Roberts, for Broulee, in ballast; Rainbow, 19, Smith, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Bee, 12, Guyader, for Kiama, in ballast; Lass o' Gowrie, 18, Martin, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Rover, 15, Shaw, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; Flora, 16, Grimwood, for Camden Haven, with sundries; Bride, 19, Bowden, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Maria Prudence 23, Leslie, for Wollongong, in ballast; Emma and Eliza, 39, M'Intyre, for the Tweed River, in ballast; Victory, 19, Fisher, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Caroline, 29, for Morpeth, with sundries; Elizabeth, 32, Cathery, for Newcastle, in ballast; Anna Maria, 50, Howard; Eliza, 33, King, and Australia, 45, Williams, for Newcastle, in ballast.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

THIS DAY.—Artemisia, and Johnstone, for London; Harbinger, for Moulmein; Inchinnan, for Auckland via Newcastle.

PORT PHILLIP.

ARRIVALS. —March 3. (At Melbourne).—Wuzeer, ship, 525 tons, Sutherland, from Leith the 4th November, and Adelaide the 27th February. Passengers—Mrs. W. Wilson, Mr. J. H. Kerr, Mr. R. Reel, Mr. C. M'Cullum, Master Christoson, Mr. and Mrs. Kaye, Mr. H. Bawtree, Mr. J. Toppleton, Mr. W. Batman, Mr. J. S. Brodie, and fifty steerage passengers March 4 Giraffe, brig, 260 tons, Robinson, from Hongkong, the 12th December.

CLEARANCES.—March 5. Vixen and Cygnet, schooners, for Port Albert and Sydney.

IMPORTS.—March 4. Giraffe, from Hong kong; 3595 bags sugar, 2 packages, 1135 chests, 1135 half-chests, 1145 boxes, 371 chests and 307 half-chests, A. Fotheringham, Sydney; 4 cases merchandise, Campbell and Co., Sydney; 1 case sundries, 5 cases preserves, 1 nest trunks, 3 cases silks, 1 ditto China ware, 1 box crackers, 3 boxes toys, 1 lacquer-ware, 2 cases chairs, 1 bundle matting, 4 clothes baskets, R. Robinson. Wuzeer, from Leith and Adelaide: 80 tons coals, 12 tons 6 cwt. plaster of Paris, 21 casks whiting, 1000 pieces flooring boards, 29 barrels tar, 288 bags common salt, 130 ditto marine ditto, 65 ditto stored ditto, 1 box books, 44 bags corks, 497 Baltic deals, 1193 ditto battens, 4430 ditto flooring boards, A. A. Broadfoot; 5 puncheons whisky, 2 hogsheads ditto, 4 ditto brandy, 1 pipe Port wine, 1 puncheon rum, James Stewart; 6 cases matted packages, 1 bale furniture, A. Brown, Sydney; 17 casks, 1 case flint glass, Jackson, Rae, and Co.; 104 cart bushes, 1 box books, 3 casks carbonate soda, 1 ditto Gloucester salts, 5 ploughs, 1 boiler, 1 box, 4 scales, 2 sockets, 80 56lb. weights, 50 half-barrels herrings, G. S. Brodie; 777 bars of iron, 30 bundles ditto, 20 bundles spring steel, 2 crates glass, 7 mats sodawater bottles, 10 bags corks, 50 half-barrels herrings, J. Gill; 1 cask ling fish, 5 kits herrings, 60 half barrels and 5 kits of red herrings, A. A. Broadfoot; 12 casks table salt, 593 deal ends, 30 tons pig iron, Captain Sutherland; 15 barrels and 30 half-barrels white herrings, 30 ditto red ditto, 64 barrels oatmeal, Order.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS. — February 10. Marion, ship, M'Kerlie, from Plymouth the 7th November, with 294 emigrants. 11. Candahar, barque, from Plymouth the 16th October, with 152 passengers. 13. Glenelg, from London. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Strong and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Riddle and two children, Messrs. White, Lindsey, Collier, Swanston, and seventy in the steerage.

CLEARED OUT.—February 12. Sibella, for London. Passengers—Dr. and Mrs. Addison and female servant, Mr. and Mrs. Stockly, four children and female servant, Mr. G. F. Aston, Master Frederick Aston, Messrs. C. Hawker, Lavington, Clyde, Arthur Blyth, Charles Plats, and Dr. Gregory, surgeon, in the cabin; Onyx, for Swansea and London; Samuel Boddington, for Ceylon. 19. Trafalgar, for Ceylon. 20. Harpley, for London. Passengers—Captain Frome, lady, five children and two female servants, Mr. Tolmer and wife, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Duncan, Mr. Showbridge, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Line and wife, Dr. Kemble, Messrs. D. Thomas, S. and R. Everard; Derwent, for Portland. Passengers—Messrs. Logan and Smith.

The Artemisia, for London, will proceed to sea early this morning, and the Johnstone at noon: the mail by the latter will remain open until 11 A.M.

The barque Derwent arrived at Portland Bay on the 1st instant, to load for London.

The brig signalled to the southward yesterday, being a long distance off at sunset, was not expected to make the port before morning.

The brig Phantom having completed her repairs, will be launched from the Slip this morning, and immediately commence loading for Adelaide.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

March.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
14	WEDNESDAY	5 53	6 7	10 23	10 41

Moon, last quarter, March 17, 44 m. p. 10 A.M.

TO COUNTRY AGENTS. — The agents for the *Sydney Morning Herald* are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts no later than the 20th instant.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14, 1849.

Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

LATER ENGLISH NEWS.

EUROPEAN news down to the 25th of November had arrived at the Mauritius, and was conveyed thence to Port Phillip by the Joseph Albino. We compile the following from the *Melbourne Morning Herald* and *Daily News*; and some interesting extracts will be found in another column:—

Lord JOHN RUSSELL and Earl GREY are said to be about to retire from the Ministry. This may probably have the effect of delaying the bill for granting Representative Institutions to the Australian colonies

Sir CHARLES WOOD, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was likely to retire from the Ministry, as he was not in favour of the new premier, said to be Lord CLARENDON.

Consols at the latest dates were quoted at 87¼ to 87⅜.

Mr. ROSSI was stabbed by the hand of an assassin at Rome, as he was going to the Council.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL had allowed the writ of error in SMITH O'BRIEN'S case, and it was likely he would escape punishment altogether.

The siege of Vienna had been raised, but not without great destruction of life and property.

In France CAVAIGNAC seems to have had his hands full. His election to the Presidency seemed doubtful, the plot thickening the nearer the 10th December approached. The press and party spirit was very violent in Paris. Duels had taken place, and violent discussions had occurred. The two candidates placed in advance are LOUIS NAPOLEON and CAVAIGNAC. An endeavour has been made to implicate the latter in the insurrection of June, and the 25th was fixed for the discussion. The Red Republicans had divided their support between RASPAIL and LEDRU ROLLIN, and thus annulled their chance of returning the President. The second edition of the *Times*, of the 24th November, thus describes the state of the parties:—"The popularity of the Prince is described as general throughout the country, but it is less so than might have been expected. The division of the Parisians into parties is notorious, General CAVAIGNAC is supported by all who remember with gratitude his delivering the city from the insurrection of June, and specially by the party called that of the *National* newspaper. M. LEDRU ROLLIN is supported by the more advanced republicans; and some of the socialists and communists, who look up to Mr. PROUDHON as their great leader, are for M. RASPAIL. By their audacity and recklessness they drive all other parties out of the field—I ought perhaps, to say, out of the clubs—in turn, and taking possession of the seats, benches, and desks, render nugatory the preparations made by the partizans of M. LEDRU ROLLIN, of General CAVAIGNAC, and Prince LOUIS NAPOLEON respectively, to have a quiet, orderly, meeting for despatch of business. They do not stop there, however, for if the members of those clubs protest against their intrusion, they attack them pugilistically, and thus attain their end by preventing the discussion of the merits of those candidates, and loudly proclaim in their place M. RASPAIL. "The Three per Cents. had risen a little on the 24th November, as the discussions of the following day were expected to pass off quietly. They closed at 42f. and the Five per Cents. at 64f. 60.

IBRAHIM PASHA is dead. The fact is thus announced in a letter from—"Egypt. Alexandria, 12th November, 1848—H. H. IBRAHIM PASHA died on the 9th at 2 P.M., at his residence in Cairo; this event has created but little sensation among the Egyptians. ABBAS PASCHA was immediately sent for, who had a short time previously gone on a journey to Mecca, to take the direction of the government, which is provisionally confided to SAID PASHA. No ceremonies have taken place, and the government conceals as much as possible the death of IBRAHIM PASHA, because it fears an insurrection. All the Consul-Generals are in Cairo to receive the new successor to MEHEMET ALI, who will arrive to-morrow."

THE WAR IN INDIA.

By the same arrival, as above mentioned, we have the progress of the War in the Punjaub. The only item extracted by the *Melbourne Herald* is the following:

ATTACK OF THE SEIKHS AT THE PUNJAUB.

Lord Gough arrived on the 21st November at the seat of war, and on the arrival of the troops at Ramnugger ordered an attack. In attempting to take the enemies batteries we lost a gun and the gallant General Cureton and Colonel Havelock, with a long list of wounded. Another day's post was expected to convey to Bombay the news of an attack on the Seikh army, the defeat of which it was expected would only be achieved with an awful sacrifice of life. Major Lawrence was a captive in the camp of Chutter Singh. Captain Harding, A.D.C., had died of his wounds. Later accounts announce that General Wheeler had carried Kalalwallah, occupied by Gindat Singh and Chunder Singh, and cut up 600 of the enemy. The following graphic account of the late engagement of the British troops with the Seikhs is from a correspondent of the *Moffussilite*. Ramnugger is situate in the interior of the Punjaub some distance to the north-east of Lahore.

RAMNUGGUR, November 22, 1848.—Lord Gough and his staff arrived yesterday at the camp near Alipore, and about 2 A.M., a portion of the force received a verbal order to march without the sound of a trumpet at 3 A.M. The troops arrived at Ramnuggur at about 7 A.M. when the entire force of Shere Singh, consisting of artillery, cavalry and infantry, from fifteen to twenty thousand men, were seen stretching in a dark line along the horizon. The enemy received us with his heavy guns from a strongly entrenched position, to which our artillery replied. Our guns, however, being only six and nine pounders, were (as usual in Indian Warfare) unequal to the heavy metal of the cannon of the enemy. The firing continued on both sides for a considerable time, when a portion of the enemy having come over from their entrenchments, they were charged by the 3rd Dragoons in gallant style, who drove them back to their position. The Commander-in-Chief and his staff passed in front of the old Peninsular 14th Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Havelock, and in a few minutes they were advanced within reach of the enemy's guns; the Seikhs having recrossed a second time the branch of the river which was between them and the British, a tremendous fire from our masked batteries, supported by the small arms of the infantry, in a moment opened upon them, throwing a terrific discharge from their heavy guns. Amidst a shower of shell and shot which burst in murderous volleys among the squadrons of the dragoons, the trumpet sounded, the order to draw swords was given, followed by trot, gallop, charge! The 14th with the Colonel leading them to the front, dashed into the midst of the enemy, who threw themselves upon their faces on the approach of the columns, and rose and fired upon them as they passed. A more fearful sight perhaps was never witnessed on a field of battle, for the British army stood drawn up, both artillery and infantry, silent spectators of the bloody conflict of 450 sabres against an army amounting to more than 15,000 men with heavy cannon. Between the 14th Dragoons and the Seikh batteries was a deep, wide precipice, and beyond it there was a nullah. The gallant Colonel Havelock put his charger to the former, crying "Follow me," and the regiment dashed over the brink after him, galloping through the water, and forming on the opposite bank in the very centre of the enemy's entrenchments. They charged a second time, and passed away to their camp, by an order from Lord Gough, who highly eulogised their "noble charges." Such indomitable courage may teach the foe a useful lesson, but I regret to say that Colonel Havelock was slain, and a number of the officers either mortally or severely wounded. The gallant General Cureton fell by a round shot about the same time. This distinguished officer commenced life, although the son of a gentleman, as a private soldier in the King's Dragoons, and has thus ended his military career with the old 14th fighting under his command.

Staff Killed.—General Cureton shot through the heart by a skirmisher.

Wounded.—Lieut. Hardinge, A.D.C., shot through the shoulder while picking up the wounded (Since dead.) Captain Fitzgerald, six wounds; Lieut. M'Mahon, shot through the neck, but doing well; Captain Gall, right hand wounded by a sabre cut, doing well; Lieutenant Scudamore, slightly sabred across the face; Cornet Chetwynd, spent ball in the side; 3 privates killed; 9 ditto missing; 23 ditto wounded; 5 ditto contused; 25 horse wounded; 34 ditto missing.

2nd Light Dragoons.—5 privates wounded.

5th Light Cavalry. — Quarter-Master-Sergeant killed by a round shot, which first took off the arm of Colonel Alexander (arm amputated), and then contused the foot of Captain Ryley; 12 men killed; 15 ditto wounded; 40 horses killed and wounded.

Horse Artillery.—Warner's Troop.—One private wounded; 4 horses and 2 Syces killed.

12th Irregular Cavalry —Captain Holmes shot through the neck.

8th Light Cavalry.—Subadar Major killed.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—TUESDAY.

BEFORE HIS HONOR SIR ALFRED STEPHEN and a jury of four.

RICHARDSON v. POWELL.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, with whom was Mr. MICHIE, said, that this action was brought by the plaintiff, Mrs. Eleanor Richardson, late of Van Diemen's Land, to recover a sum of gold and silver, which she contends were her property, and which the defendant, the Inspector of the Water Police, took from her. The defendant has only pleaded that the money was not the property of the plaintiff, and this is the only issue to be tried. The circumstances of the case are these:—The plaintiff, during the month of January, 1848, left Launceston for this colony in the company of a well-known person of the name of John Charles Stracey, an auctioneer of that colony, who, it was understood, was absconding furtively from his creditors there. She had, it was true, travelled from thence with Stracey as his wife, and though she was not his wife, yet this was not a circumstance that ought to influence them the jury, in deciding the matter in dispute between the plaintiff and the defendant. When the plaintiff and Stracey arrived in this colony, they purposed going to England; and with that object in view they had taken their passage as man and wife, on board the ship Hamlet, then on the eve of sailing. The passage money was duly paid, and all their luggage was placed in their cabin. The sailing of the vessel was delayed for some time, and Stracey was arrested on some charge or another, and taken out of the vessel; with him were taken all his luggage, and that of the plaintiff. Amongst his luggage was a box, covered with green merino, which the plaintiff says was her own property, and that it contained nearly £180 in sovereigns, besides £5 in silver, for which the present action is brought. Since the action has been commenced, a commission had issued to examine Stracey, now in Van Diemen's Land, and the return to it will show that he never claimed the slightest interest in the money. The plaintiff being an ignorant woman, brought her money from Hobart Town in notes of one of the Banks of that colony; and it will be proved that she changed them here for gold at one of the Banks.

The following evidence was then adduced:—

The commission alluded to was now opened, from which it appeared, that Stracey had left Van Diemen's Land in company with the plaintiff; that when he left he had no gold in his possession, nor did he lay any claim to the gold and silver found in the luggage of the plaintiff; that the plaintiff had for some time before leaving that colony, kept schools in various parts of that colony,—and previous to leaving it, had received sums of money from England; and that he gave her the money to pay for the passage to England. He distinctly and expressly swore that the money found in the box of the plaintiff was not his.

Mr. William Thompson: I was in the Police in February, 1848; I know defendant; I went on board the Hamlet in that month, and took property from that vessel ticketed "Casey;" the plaintiff was not there then; the defendant took the packages on shore; I saw a basket similar to the one produced, as well as two small bags; the one contained £100 in sovereigns, the other 75 sovereigns; the plaintiff was apprehended and afterwards discharged.

Cross-examined: I did not accompany the defendant on board; this took place on the 8th February, 1848; the property taken was brought to the Water Police Office, where Stracey was in custody; Stracey had some of the keys that fitted the boxes; the money was in a box, covered with green; it also contained men and women's apparel; I opened the box containing the money with a key; some keys were taken from a box; Stracey pointed out where the keys were; we found £5 in silver in a small box, the day the things were brought on shore; the box containing the gold was not opened until the day after; Stracey was sent to gaol on the 9th of February; the plaintiff was locked up in a watch-house; Stracey was told if the keys were not produced the boxes would be broken open.

Re-examined: I cannot say with certainty who gave me the key that opened the box containing the bags of money; the man who apprehended Stracey was a constable of Wellington, in New South Wales; the clothes were given up to the plaintiff.

Mr. William Hislop: I am a teller in the Bank of Australasia; I know the plaintiff by sight; I exchanged Hobart Town notes for her—about £120 worth in all, and gave her gold for them.

This was the case for the plaintiff.

Mr. DARVALL (with whom was Mr. FISHER) addressed the jury for the defence. He said the case the plaintiff had launched was indeed a most slight one, and supported by the very indifferent evidence of the plaintiff's partner in her flight. That evidence had attempted to prove that the money was the plaintiff's, but it had been a failure; for no one could believe that the affirmation of the only issue to be tried, had been made out by the plaintiff, when looking to the whole circumstances of the case. The plaintiff's case was indeed a bare one. The least the plaintiff might have done was to have given some general evidence to show how she had been in a position to have earned the money, the subject matter of the action, and that it had been seen in her possession before she had left Van Diemen's Land. She had not done this, but contented herself by relying upon the evidence of Stracey, who said he had not any gold, when he came to the colony. He might swear this truly, but yet it was plain that in the hurry of his departure, he either had not had time, or dared not exchange his Van Diemen's Land notes for gold; and that when he arrived here he handed the notes to the plaintiff, thinking with her there would be less cause for suspicion, that she might, as it was proved she did, exchange them for gold. This was no doubt the case: for it would not be likely that the plaintiff would leave the neighbouring colony, supposing the notes were her own, without having them changed there, for it must have been well known to her, that in so changing them here, she would have to pay, exchange, &c., The learned counsel said, he thought he might leave the case as the plaintiff had left it, and with a certain prospect of success; but knowing that his case was good, he would unravel the whole transaction, and for that purpose would call witnesses, who would carry the case a little further than the plaintiff had dared to do. Those witnesses would prove that the plaintiff had joined the Shamrock steamer alone at Launceston, and was soon followed by Stracey, who brought the green box alluded to. The plaintiff at this time called himself Mr. Johnson. The arrest of Stracey is already in evidence; it was he who gave the keys of the various boxes, when about to be ransacked by the police. The plaintiff knew that these boxes were being so ransacked, and yet she, which if her story be true, was very strange, never at this time laid claim to the money, or to the other property, but she did to her wearing apparel, &c. Some few days afterwards, she did make the claim to the box, containing the money and some other property, but she did not do so until Stracey had been confined in gaol, and she had seen him, so as to concoct her claim to them. Of the property claimed, she gave an inventory; and a strange assortment it was: one of the boxes, she claimed contained watches, shirt-studs, seals engraved with the arms of the late Sir Eardley Wilmot, and a shaving brush forsooth with a silver handle, which bore the coat of arms of Stracey—being a rampant lion and a dagger. There was another piece of evidence yet to be mentioned, which the plaintiff had furnished herself, and which, if there were still any doubt as to the property in the money, would be conclusive evidence to show that the plaintiff's trumped up claim to the sovereigns was a mere after thought. This evidence consisted of a letter that she had written on the 19th of February, 1848, eleven days after Stracey's arrest, to a Mr. Melville, at Hobart Town. In this she bewails her misfortunes, and those that befel Stracey; she complained too of the loss of clothes, &c., but says not one word about her money; and concludes the same, by adding, that the value of all her property taken was not worth, put together, more than £25. In conclusion, the learned counsel said, he would put in evidence a memorandum book of Stracey's, which bore pencil marks, to the effect of the amount of gold and silver he possessed about the time it was taken from him, which would just correspond with the amount now claimed. This book, also contained an inventory of his property, which included the very things claimed also by the plaintiff.

The *de bene esse* examinations of several witnesses were here read, which proved that the plaintiff, prior to her leaving Van Diemen's Land, was occasionally in very indigent circumstances, and always dependant on her school for a living. This evidence also proved that the memoranda in the book alluded to were in the hand writing of Stracey.

John Green: In January, 1848, I was steward of the Shamrock steamer; she was at Launceston in that month; we had a female passenger named Johnson on board; she brought a box and carpet bag; afterwards a person named Stracey came and asked for Mrs. Johnson, and he brought carpet bags boxes, writing desks, and a tin box; he went on shore again, and came on board just as we were starting; I took all the packages below; the tin box was put near his head; he told me to rub the name of "Cox" off it; I did do so; they came on to Sydney, where we arrived about 8 P.M. a few days afterward. In coming up the harbour Stracey asked about the bill, he paid the bill for the two; when we arrived, the luggage of both was brought up together, and they went away in a cab; the next day I saw Stracey, he took his passage back with us, but did not go.

Cross examined: I cannot say the plaintiff did not pay her passage money.

H. H. Browne, Esq., Water Police Magistrate: I remember the plaintiff and Stracey being taken into custody; I heard they were in custody, and I came over at 10 o'clock P.M. the same day to see them; the luggage was partly examined that night, and the remainder the next day; Stracey produced the keys; the box containing the money was like an ottoman, and might have been used as a box; the key that opened it Stracey produced; it contained male and female apparel; Stracey was sent to gaol, and there remained six days, and afterwards was sent to Hobart Town; the plaintiff was discharged; she demanded a watch and a purse that were taken from her person; that is all she claimed at this time; I recognise a memorandum book now produced to me; it is in the same condition now as when claimed by Stracey; there is a memorandum thus—"gold £170, silver £10;" I cannot say it is in the handwriting of Stracey; afterwards the plaintiff claimed all the money, watches, &c., in the boxes; her wearing apparel was given up to her as well as some miniatures—one of them being that of Stracey; there was £175 in gold when counted out; she claimed only £170 in gold.

Cross-examined: The plaintiff gave me an inventory of the things she claimed; the "Ottoman box" was not broken open; she had it afterwards, as well as all other boxes, after the men's apparel was taken from out of them; a bunch of keys was taken from the plaintiff; a claim may have been made for the money before she saw Stracey. but I do not think so; Mr. Nichols on her behalf at first only claimed her watch and the money taken from her person, and not the money now claimed.

Mr. Venour: The letter handed to me, (and which was read by Mr. Darvall), is in the handwriting of the plaintiff.

Mr. MICHIE replied upon this evidence.

And after his HONOR had shortly summed up, the Jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the defendant.

Attorneys for the plaintiff, Messrs. Nichols and Williams, and for the defendant Messrs. Carr and Owen.

WHITTY v. BARDWELL.

The plaintiff's case was not quite concluded when the Court was adjourned until to-day, at ten o'clock.

James Barker, Esq., a juryman, was fined £5 for being absent.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Goodwin, an adjourned single meeting was held, and the following debts proved:—Holden, Chambers, and Macarthy, £35 1s. 2d.; A. B. Spark, £46 6s. 7d.; James M. Grant, £388; R. M. Pite, £151 19s. 2d.; Pite and Preston, £43 0s. 4d.; James Beattie, £155 19s. 1d. The Assignee was instructed to follow the directions given him at the single meeting held in the estate, and after the Insolvent had been examined at considerable length by Mr. Parry Long, the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Alfred George Mornington Ravenscroft, a single meeting was held, when Henry Bailey proved a claim for £32 3s. 8d. The Insolvent underwent an examination of several hours by Mr. Dillon on behalf of the petitioning creditors, and the meeting was adjourned, in order that it might be then continued, to the 22nd instant.

NEW INSOLVENT.

William Knight, of George and King streets, publican. On petition and affidavit. Schedule to be filed on the 27th instant. Official Assignee, Mr. George King.

MEETINGS TO DAY.

In the estate of Patrick Glissan, a single meeting, at 10 o'clock.

In the estate of John Thomas Wilson, an adjourned special meeting, at half-past 1 o'clock.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of John Frederick Christian Luther, a single meeting, at half-past ten o'clock.

In the estate of Henry Sparrow Briggs, a special meeting for proof of claims, at eleven o'clock.

In the estate of Leslie Duguid, a special meeting for proof of claims, at half-past eleven o'clock.

In the estate of James Delany, a certificate meeting, at noon.

In the estate of James Hugh Palmer, an adjourned certificate meeting, at noon.

BATHURST.—At a Court of Petty Sessions, held at the Police Office, Bathurst, on the 2nd March, Mr. John Davies, Chief Constable of Bathurst, was appointed Inspector of Weights and Measures, in and for the town and district of Bathurst.

PRODUCE SALE.—At Mr. Lyons's produce sale, yesterday, 21 bales of wool were disposed of, as follows:—6 bales fair at 10d., 9 ditto at 9½d., 1 inferior at 7½d., 2 clippings at 5½d., 1 locks at 3½d., 2 ditto at 3½d., per lb. 6 casks of station tallow sold—3 at the rate of £30, 1 at £29 10s., and 2 at £28 10s., per ton.

THE BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETIES.

ACCORDING to announcement the Anniversary Meeting of the New South Wales Auxiliary Bible Society, and of the Australian Religious Tract Society, was held on Monday evening last, in the Congregational Church, Pitt-street. The meeting having been opened with the usual religious exercises, GEORGE ALLEN, Esq., M.L.C., was called to the chair.

The Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Ross, read the Report of the Committees, and the Treasurer's Statements of Accounts, for the year ending 31st December, 1848. The Report set out by stating the reasons which induced the Committee of the two Societies to embody the proceedings of both in one report, and to hold the annual meeting of each at the same time and in the same place. They deemed it advisable because of the limited extent of their operations in this colony—limited, compared with what they ought to be; the small number of subscribers belonging to each, and the saving of expense, particularly in the printing departments, that will thus be effected. The Committees felt the less hesitation in coming to this determination, seeing that the object of the Societies, though carried out by different means, were so very similar—namely, the diffusion of scriptural truth for the illumination and conversion of the world; and also because the supporters of the one were in the great majority of cases the supporters of the other, while the public advocates of both almost always consisted of the same individuals. The Committees thought, therefore, that without injuring either, the annual meetings of both might be united, and the interests of each advocated before one and the same assembly. At the same time they would have it to be distinctly understood, that the operations of both Societies would be kept quite distinct, and that no intermingling of the funds would be allowed to take place; the management of each would be conducted as hitherto—the only alteration proposed being, as on the present occasion, that the annual meeting of both will be held at the same time and in the same place, and the account of their operations recorded in the same Report. This matter having been explained, the Report went on to relate the affairs of the Bible Society. After adverting to the loss the Society had sustained by the decease of the late Alexander M'Leay, Esq., the old and well-tried friend of the Society, and for so many years its President, and reading the resolution on the subject, which the Committee had passed and published immediately after the demise of the venerable gentleman, they stated, that it would be their duty that evening to elect a successor to the office of President, for which, in the course of the proceedings, a consistent and zealous friend of the Society would be proposed.

The operations of the New South Wales Bible Society during the past year were explained as follows:—

During the past year there have been issued from the depository 293 Bibles and 993 Testaments, making in all 1286 copies of the sacred Scriptures, at prices which have produced £85 9s. 3d. Subscriptions and donations have been received during the same period amounting to £86 2s., so that the Committee may congratulate this auxiliary on the growing magnitude of its operations and the extension of its influence.

They are happy to learn that the efficiency of the Parent Institution suffers no diminution at home. Its eloquent advocate for many years, and zealous supporter through good and through bad report, the late Bishop of Chester, has been exalted to the primacy of all England, to the great joy of all good men of that denomination, and many others, and as Archbishop of Canterbury, has avowed his continued attachment to the principles of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and his determination to give to it all the influence which his high office, and still higher character, can yield. May we not hope that his example will produce the most pleasing effects upon many members of his own communion, who, from ignorance or prejudice, have hitherto stood aloof from all connection with it.

In the last Report of the Committee of the Parent Society, they commence by remarking "that though a great part of the year has been passed in the midst of commercial embarrassments, and though the storms of political agitation, have gathered around its close, yet to your society the year has been one of great mercy: its resources have been affected far less than could possibly have been expected; its labours have been uninterrupted and abundant, and the tokens of the blessing of the Most High still resting upon it are such as your Committee are delighted and thankful to record." And in the conclusion of it they gratefully exclaim, "Look for a moment at your Society: its patronage was never more distinguished; its constituency never embraced more numerous or more warmly attached friends of every station and rank; the humble contributions of the poor still vie with the offerings of the rich; and the pious of many communions still seek and accept its fellowship. Fellow-labourers are found in almost every country; sympathy and aid are offered from the most distant quarters of the globe."

The issues of the parent Society during the year amounted to 1,124,067, and from its commencement 20,865,817 copies of the Word of Life and Salvation have been sent forth into the world. The expenditure of the year was £105 042 19s. 1d.

In reference to the Tract Society, its Committee reported that—

The demand for tracts by zealous and pious individuals for distribution among the poor, the ignorant, and the depraved, both in Sydney and the towns of the interior, as well as in the country districts, becomes increasingly great. During the past year 10,950 have been granted for this purpose. A greater demand for the books of the Society has also existed, no fewer than 3756 having been sold, amounting to 99l. 7s. 10d. These, together with the tracts, making a total of 14,706 publications which have gone forth from the stores of the Depository. And when you consider that each one of these, however small, contains in it a statement of the way of salvation, and that during the year they have probably been read by 30,000 persons of various classes and circumstances, who can calculate the amount of salutary influence, of holy and saving impression that may have been produced? Many of these tracts are lent and exchanged for others by pious visitors, who select this as a field of usefulness where they may serve their Divine Master. These persons visit the houses of those to whom they are given or lent, enter into conversation with them, frequently succeed in inducing them to attend a place of worship, or to send their children to a Sunday school, so that in calculating the usefulness of this Society, these collateral advantages must be taken into the account; and the Committee have no doubt, that could they lay before you all the knowledge which their visitors have acquired in the course of their inquiries among the poor and the irreligious, they would be able to exhibit a mass of facts that would call forth your gratitude to God, and renew and confirm your determination to give to this Society all the support in your power.

Among the various religious institutions of our father land, there is none more interesting, and whose operations are carried on more energetically than those of the Religious Tract Society. Whilst conducted by the *élite* of evangelical Protestants of various denominations, lay and clerical, it goes forth into the world and amongst the nations breathing the spirit and animated by the soul of Christian charity. Its issue of publications during the past year was 17,543,509, and since its first formation they have amounted to 463,000,000 in about one hundred languages.

"Thus let thy way, O Lord, be known in the earth, and thy saving health among all nations."

The financial statements showed the receipts of the Bible Society during the year, including the proceeds of sales, with the subscriptions received, to have amounted to £199, and that there was a balance in hand of £83. The circumstance of having a balance in hand was accounted for by the fact of the yearly subscriptions having been so lately paid, that the Committee had not had an opportunity of remitting to the parent society, to whom they were yet indebted for supplies sent out. In a very few days, however, the balance would be on its way towards home. The receipts of the Tract Society, also including subscriptions, and the proceeds of sales, amounted to £141 18s. 8d. of which a balance of £33 8s. 10d. was in the hands of the treasurer. Of this balance a similar explanation was given as in the case of the Bible Society.

The Rev. R. MANSFIELD moved the first resolution—"That the report, now read, of the operation of the Australian Bible Society, and of the Australian Religious Tract Society, together with the statement of the Treasurer's account for each of those Societies, be printed, and distributed under the direction of the Committee of both." This motion was one of quite an original character, and occasioned, when he first received it, no small degree of perplexity in considering how he could support its principle and advocate its adoption. In theory he had very strong objections to the amalgamation of the two Societies. The British and Foreign Bible Society, from its first institution, had stood alone, separate and distinct from all others—taking its stand on the broad basis of divinely inspired revelation, having in view the single object of distributing the Word of God, without note or comment, to all the tribes of the earth. The Tract Society too stood on ground peculiarly its own, but drawing as it did all its principles from the fountain-head of revealed truth, it could have little or no difficulty in joining itself with the Bible Society; while, on the other hand, the Bible Society might experience some difficulty in espousing the Tract Society, whose publications, valuable though they were, were yet of solely human composition—those of the other being the infallible Word of the ever living Jehovah. No professing Christian could consistently stand aloof from the Bible Society, whilst many might and did honestly and conscientiously dissent from some of the publications put forth by the Tract Society. Some might conceive the non-advocacy by the Tract Society of particular forms of church government, or of particular doctrines on which there existed a diversity of opinion, sufficient reason why the two Societies should remain separate and distinct from, and independent of, each other. He had not been without misgivings himself as to the propriety of amalgamating the two; but after hearing the reasons adduced to him in private by his friend Dr. Ross, but more particularly after hearing the admirable Report which had been just read, he did now think that circumstances seemed to advocate the utility and the propriety of the course proposed henceforth to be pursued, by which a considerable amount of expenditure would be retrenched, and greater simplicity would characterise the proceedings of two committees, composed, as they have hitherto of necessity been, of the same individuals. There was also another reason which induced him to give his concurrence to the proposed alteration—namely, that the class of Christians whose scruples he had referred to, were not likely to be offended by the course, and for this very simple reason—that with very few individual exceptions they stood aloof alike from the Bible Society and the Tract Society, while those Christians of other denominations, who had ever been the uniform and zealous supporters of both, had no prejudices which would be shocked, nor any Church principles would be interfered with, and consequently would go along with both Societies, whether separated or united. The Bible Society was a noble institution; and how any man receiving the Bible as the oracle of divine truth could conscientiously withhold from it his most cordial support, and hearty co-operation, was to him (Mr. Mansfield) an inexplicable mystery a proceeding he could not understand. The Roman Catholic might consistently enough do so, because he did not recognise in the Holy Bible his infallible guide, his supreme teacher. All other professing Christians received the Bible not merely as the Word of God, but as the only infallible standard of doctrine and rule of faith and practice; and how any such could refuse to the Bible Society his support, was a problem he could not understand. The Congregationalist professed to receive all his Congregationalism from the page of inspiration, and if he discovered anything in the former not sanctioned and authorised by the latter, his Congregationalism would soon be thrown overboard. The same with the Presbyterian, the Wesleyan, and other Evangelical bodies of Christians. They had learned their doctrines from, and believed the polity they had adopted for their church government to be in accordance with the revealed Word of God, and therefore could have no fear in freely circulating that book among all ranks and conditions of men. For his own part, he could not conceive any more efficient means of disseminating the principles of Wesleyan Methodism than by the circulation, without note or comment, of the volume of inspired truth.

Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON seconded the resolution.

The Rev. CHARLES WOODWARD, B.C.L., moved the second resolution—"That the principles and operations of the British and Foreign Bible Society are such as to entitle it, and this its auxiliary, to the continued and increasing patronage and support of all who believe that the Bible, and the Bible only, is the religion of Protestants." When first the resolution was put into his hands he thought it would have been incumbent on him to allude at some length to the principles and operations of the Bible Society, but the Report which they had heard read had relieved him of that duty. The resolution glanced too at the auxiliary. They had of late seen many lamentable accounts of disruption and commotion in various parts, far and wide, of the earth, and the reflecting Christian could not but view those events as directed by the finger of God. Great distress has in consequence prevailed among all nations, and among the inhabitants of the British kingdom as well as others, whereby thousands have been driven to seek a home for themselves and their families in foreign lands. In the emigration that was now taking place from Great Britain, to an extent greater than was ever before known, many families will find their way to this colony, and it was a happy circumstance for them that in coming here they would come within the sphere of such a Society, the anniversary of whose auxiliary they were now met to celebrate. This emigration too called for the increased exertion of this Society, in order that by a due circulation of the Bible men's minds may be directed and governed by the precepts and maxims of unerring wisdom therein to be found. Under existing circumstances it was more than ever the bounden duty of every professing Christian not only to continue but to extend to the utmost of his means his support to a Society having so great and important a charge as the circulation of the Word of Truth, especially among those now in course of arrival on these shores, many of whom would be called by circumstances to take up their abode in the distant wilderness, where was no living preacher of the Gospel to guide them in the way of truth. They were also aware no doubt of the serious efforts which had been made in certain quarters for the introduction of matters having a tendency to undermine the simplicity of the faith which is in Christ Jesus, which was another circumstance rendering it imperative on all who loved the truth to counteract those efforts by the more abundant circulation of the Scriptures—the only weapon which is competent to a successful encounter with the insidious foe. If the Bible were a revelation of the will of God to man, every man, woman, and child, should have access thereto. He demanded, therefore, that no restraint be placed upon its circulation or perusal—that it should be as free to all as the air they breathed. Every Christian man was bound by the principles he professed, and, as he valued his own character, to interest himself to the utmost to extend the circulation of this book; and while he would have the smile and the blessing of God on his exertions, on his dying pillow he would have the satisfactory reflection that in this matter he had done what he could. Would that all professing Christians would drop contending about minor differences of opinion not worth the contest, and make common cause on behalf of this noble institution!

The Rev. Dr. Ross seconded the motion. The Doctor said he had made his speech in the Report he had read in their hearing; but as it was desirable that they should be put in possession of a few facts as to the operations of the Society, of which the resolution spoke, he would read one or two extracts from the last report of the parent institution as to the extent and effects of its operations. The most interesting sphere of the Society in Europe is perhaps France, where some thirty years ago, every bookseller's shop in Paris was unsuccessfully searched for a copy of the Scriptures. In the year 1833, the Bible Society determined upon forwarding a supply for sale or distribution; and the success of the effort may be calculated by the astonishing, yet gratifying fact, that during the last year, no fewer than 124,214 copies of the Scriptures were issued from the Society's depositories in Paris. Even in infidel France, as it was sometimes called, had the Scriptures been circulated, since the attention of the Society had been directed there, to the extent, in the whole, of 2,512,781 copies, chiefly by a class of men called "Colporteurs," most of whom were converted Roman Catholics, who were employed in travelling from town to town laden with their treasure, and which in many places was most eagerly sought after by the inhabitants. The Rev. Doctor then read several highly interesting extracts relative to the operations of the Society in France, Hanover, Hungary, Sweden—adding that he gave a few facts of a similar nature last year, which were sneered at by a Roman Catholic paper then in existence, and treated as though he (Dr. Ross) did not believe them himself: all he need say on the subject was this,—that those facts, as well as these he had now read, were too well authenticated to be put down by a sneer, come from what quarter it may. Before he sat down he would mention one or two facts which it were well should be known. It had been calculated that at the commencement of the Bible Society, 45 years ago, the Scriptures existed in sixty languages; by the operations of this Society they were at the present day to be found, in whole or in part, in no fewer than 140 languages or dialects. It had been estimated, that at the date of the Society's coming into existence, there were not more than 4,000,000 copies of the Scriptures in existence, and not more than 18,000,000 had been in existence, since the death of our Saviour; during the forty-five years of the British and Foreign Bible Society's progress, they had sent out no fewer than 20,000,000 copies—a number far exceeding all that had been given to the world during the previous eighteen centuries.

The motion was then put, and unanimously carried.

The Rev. JOHN HAM moved—"That this meeting most cordially rejoices in the extensive operations and manifold success of the Religious Tract Society; and while offering up to the Most High devout thanksgiving for the blessings which he has conferred upon multitudes, through means of this institution, would recommend it to the warm support of all who hold the grand doctrine of justification by faith alone in the atoning sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." The text, he said, was somewhat lengthy, but it was not his intention to make a long speech. Every one present he had no doubt responded to the resolution in cordially rejoicing in the prosperity which had attended the operations of the Tract Society, of which he must mention that the present was the jubilee year. In the first year of its existence the society issued 34 publications, and circulated 200,000 copies; in the second, 61 works, and 800,000 copies; and from that time to the present it had been progressing until the number issued last year was 17,543,509; comprising since its commencement, according to the report, 463,000,000 in about 100 different languages. He had himself known of many instances of these publications having been made instrumental in the conversion of souls to God; and if there be joy among the angels of God over one repentant sinner, who could calculate the amount of joy to angels which had been caused, under the blessing of God, by the operations of this Society? He would exhort them not to be weary in well doing, and they should be made the instruments in the city and colony of suppressing much vice, and of promoting the good of their fellow creatures; and the blessing of those that were ready to perish should descend upon them.

The Rev. JOSEPH BEAZLEY seconded the motion. He had intended to address the meeting at some length upon the claims which the Religious Tract Society had upon their sympathy and support, but seeing that two hours had been occupied by the advocates of the Bible Society, he must necessarily curtail his observations. He thought that the Tract Society, like the Bible Society, was worthy of support, because its publications were not sectarian, not one of them contained a single expression that would justly offend an ingenuous Christian, whether he were Episcopalian, Presbyterian, or Congregational. The publications appealed to the sympathies, to the hearts, and the understandings of Christians. The platform on which this Society took its position had not been formed by the abandonment of any of the great truths of the Gospel, for they were proclaimed in their every publication, and earnestly recommended to every man, of whatever denomination he may be. Nor were any points of doubtful disputation, not even the "voluntary principle," advocated or supported in the tracts issued by this Society given out to the world. Another ground on which he would recommend the Society, was the literary character of its publications. He had indeed heard sneers passed on the little publications called religious tracts; but he contended there was no ground for such sneers. He had read a great number of them, and would venture to affirm that they evinced as much good taste and as sound theology as could be found in the publications of any Society under heaven. The reverend gentleman then referred to several publications of the Society, which he took as a specimen of the whole, which he said at once commended themselves to the heart, the judgment, and the conscience of every reader. He commended the Tract Society to their notice, also because that its publications were eminently calculated to meet the wants of the people. There was another ground for commendation of the Society which was referred to in the resolution—that all its publications brought prominently before the reader the grand doctrine of justification by faith alone in the atoning sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. This doctrine is the light of life; it was the Alpha and Omega of every tract issued by the Society; and if they looked at the history of the Church, and called to their recollection the strenuous endeavours which had been made in all ages of the Church to suppress and hide this doctrine, which was so dear to the Christian while passing from time into eternity, its uniform and unflinching assertion and defence by this Society formed a very strong claim upon the sympathy and support of those who enjoyed the unspeakable consolation afforded by the delightful doctrine. As to the success which had attended the operations of the Tract Society, he had no doubt that most of his hearers were acquainted with instances wherein they had reason to believe that the reading of these silent messengers of truth had been productive of much good. In a former sphere of labour, in Van Diemen's Land, he had possessed greater opportunities than at present for circulating tracts, and had distributed many thousands, and he had reason to hope that in many instances his labours in this work had not been in vain.

The resolution was put, and unanimously carried.

The Rev. W. B. BOYCE moved—"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Treasurer, Secretaries, and Committee of the Auxiliary Bible Society for their past services, and that the following gentlemen be the officers and Committee for the present year, with power to add to their number: President, George Allen, Esq., M.C.; Vice President, the Venerable Archdeacon Cowper, and the Rev. Dr. Ross; Treasurer, George W. Allen, Esq.; Secretaries, the Rev. Charles Woodward, B.C.L., and James Comrie, Esq.; Committee—the Revs. W. B. Boyce, T. B. Harris, R. Mansfield, and John Ham; Messrs. J. Alexander, J. Caldwell, John Fairfax, A. Foss, E. Hunt, G. A. Lloyd, S. Owen, and G. Rees."

Mr. JOHN FAIRFAX seconded the resolution. Carried unanimously.

Mr. ALLEN briefly returned thanks for the high honour conferred on him by his election to the office of President.

Mr. S. OWEN moved—"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Treasurer, Secretaries, and Committee of the Australian Religious Tract Society for their past services; and that the following gentlemen be the officers and committee for the present year, with power to add to their number:—Treasurer, G. W. Allen, Esq.; Secretaries, the Rev. Charles Woodward and James Comrie, Esq.; Committee, the Revs. W. B. Boyce, T. B. Harris, J. Ham, R. Mansfield, and Dr. Ross, Messrs. J. Alexander, G. Allen, J. Caldwell, J. Fairfax, A. Foss, E. Hunt, G. A. Lloyd, S. Owen, and G. Rees.

Mr. G. A. LLOYD seconded the motion. Carried unanimously.

It was then moved by the Rev. Dr. Ross, seconded by the Rev. R. MANSFIELD, and unanimously carried—"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to George Allen, Esq., for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

The PRESIDENT, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said, that he sincerely thanked them for placing him in so honourable a position as that of presiding on so interesting and important an occasion. He wished also to take the opportunity of correcting an impression that some of the speakers had fallen, in speaking of the Bible Society and the Tract Society being "united," "amalgamated," &c. There was neither union nor amalgamation of the two; they were as distinct and as independent of, each other, as ever they had been. All that had been proposed was, that the proceedings of both Societies should be published in one report, and their annual meetings should be held at one time, and the result of this evening would appear to justify the plan adopted.

The meeting then broke up.

CAMPBELLTOWN.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Charles Tompson, jun., to be Registrar of the Court of Requests and Clerk of Petty Sessions at Campbelltown.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Noel Chapman, Chief Constable, Yass, to be inspector of slaughter houses, and of cattle intended to be slaughtered in the district of Yass.

THE TWO GHOSTS.

SCENE—LIMBO.

Earl Grey's Ghost. ANYTHING in this morning, Gaffer, that you bustle about so briskly?

Gaffer Grey's Ghost. Why yes, my lord, Fugacious' signal has been flying these two hours, and they telegraph curious news from Sydney. That pretty boy of yours has made New South Wales a convict colony again.

E. G. G. Ah, Howick, Howick, unstable as water, thou shalt not excel! Why 'tis but the other day he declared his intention not to send them convicts in any shape, without their express consent, and on certain conditions, which I saw he would find it difficult to fulfil.

G. G. G. It is true, his proposal was, provided they agreed, to send them reformed prisoners after probation, with an equal number of free persons, and to keep the sexes even, at the expense of the Imperial Revenue. He says he has not the money to perform these conditions.

E. G. G. What, then, have they consented to take his exiles alone?

G. G. G. By no means. On the contrary, he has not paid them the compliment to ask their consent. He has intimated his purpose to chance it; and, consequently, they are all in a ferment in the colony.

E. G. G. This is no joke, Gaffer. What more?

G. G. G. Why that is all I have learnt by the Electric. But we shall have a supplement of the *John Walter's Galactic Messenger* immediately, with all the particulars. Fugacious is ashore long ago, I dare say. The son of Saturn does not let the grass grow at his feet, Earl, does he?

E. G. G. No—an active young officer—promotion this time, no doubt, Gaffer? Pity, we missed him, by leaving Terra too soon.

G. G. G. It is; but I have no doubt he has called on my friend Dr. Smokey, the Clerk of the Weather, and others of my old friends. How shall we get introduced to him?

E. G. G. Leave that to me, I'll invite him to an audience.

G. G. G. You forget you're not Prime Minister here, Earl.

E. G. G. So I do—but here's the *Extraordinary*. What's this? What's this? Siege of Vienna! President of the National Convention! Why they have been printing from an old newspaper of the French Revolutionary period—stupid!

G. G. G. Let me see! So it is, I declare! let me see—no, yes no, the names are all different—dates all distinct—in troth, here's news; a Republic in France—Europe Disturbed.

E. G. G. Siege of Vienna to be sure—Municipal Council—Hungarians—here is a business—265,000 French workmen supported by the State! Whew!

G. G. G. Well; I thought it would come to that.

E. G. G. The deuce you did?

G. G. G. I always did, I assure you. Anything about wool and tallow?

E. G. G. Wool and tallow be hanged! Don't you see that the Continent is in commotion from end to end?

G. G. G. I do; I looked for it, but not so soon; not quite so soon I acknowledge. What of Ireland?

E. G. G. I see nothing of O'Connell now.

G. G. G. O'Connell? Do not you know he's at the other place some time ago? Has nobody taken up his trade?

E. G. G. It seems not. Oh, here are a few persons tried for sedition, and sentenced to Bermuda. Ah!—and Smith O'Brien?

G. G. G. What of him, poor fool?

E. G. G. Tried for high treason, and condemned to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, of course.

G. G. G. Too good for him. What of fine wool?

E. G. G. Low—very—very—very low.

G. G. G. You don't say so, Earl? Let me have the paper a moment. Low indeed! What will become of my friend the Suffering Squatter? New South Wales—umph—Earl Grey's Despatch—revoke at once the Order in Council declaring New South Wales to be no longer a place for receiving convicts—that's your precious son, Earl:—umph—umph—Public Meeting—lots of speeches—Petition to the Queen. Pretty doings, Earl; look at that.

E. G. G. Thoughtless, vacillating, and unlucky boy!

G. G. G. Yet there is much excuse too for the poor lad, if you consider the matter candidly. Wrong, very wrong, however.

E. G. G. I know you say it from kindness to me, Gaffer. The only excuse I can see is, that since we discontinued transportation to your colony, we have always been puzzled how to dispose of the convicts.

G. G. G. That was your business; we were not bound to consider it, Earl.

E. G. G. You must acknowledge that after poor fellows, who have committed offences, often through ignorance, should have undergone a due degree of punishment, and that of a reformatory nature, it is only fair to give them a chance of retrieving their condition.

G. G. G. That also is a British or Imperial question, not requiring our solution.

E. G. G. But you wanted labour.

G. G. G. We wanted labour, but we were willing to take only a limited proportion of that description of labour. We stipulated for an equal number of free emigrants.

E. G. G. We had no money wherewith to send them.

G. G. G. That is another Imperial question; however, you do not, I suppose, vindicate the breach of bargain by your wanting money.

E. G. G. No, I only show the difficulties. Then, again, we would by and by send out their wives and children.

G. G. G. Would you though? Would you indeed? Would you have money for that?

E. G. G. Why, really, I grant there may be some uncertainty as to that point. But the short and the long is, what can we do with them? We cannot keep them in prisons, and the still vexed Bermudas are filling up with them.

G. G. G. Earl, listen to me, I won't repeat anything that you find said at this public meeting—I think they have done injustice to your son's motives—he is an erring well-meaning man as his father was before him—luckily he is not quite so obstinate; but when he felt himself compelled to resort to the old shift, turned the wrong side, he betrayed a great infertility of imagination. It was but yesterday that the great and enlightened, and generally just, British Nation, in disregard of the laws of nations, and in contravention of her own previous deliberate acknowledgements, and as some think of her solemn treaty, seized the sovereignty and pre-emptive right of property in New Zealand, occupied by a race of semi-barbarians, possessing great intelligence, some degree of advancement and organization, and great capability of——

E. G. G. Well, Gaffer, I know all that—but what is it to the point? You would not have us send the convicts to New Zealand, would you?

G. G. G. Your son, the Earl Grey terrestrial, said, in justification of the transaction alluded to, that with the labour bestowed upon the earth comes the right of property in it, and that the occupancy of errant tribes acquires for them no such right. I propose not to send convicts to New Zealand, not even to the partially unoccupied Middle or Southern Islands,—(this would be but another breach of the bargain, and I have too much respect for the settlers of that colony to wish them to receive what we reject.) I propose only that the British Government should perceive and pursue the destiny of the nation, and form new settlements in the North of New Holland, in New Caledonia, and many other suitable places that are open, sending the convicts first as precursors, pioneers, and preparers of civilisation. Such settlements would be effected by the seizure of regions almost wholly unpeopled, and of which the small population are of the worst description of savages,—pirates and canibals. It would avert the threatened evils from the more advanced colonies, and relieve the mother country.

E. G. G. It is her old approved resource: a good deal of patronage too, Eh?

G. G. G. Ah, Earl, you have not forgot your old tricks!

BURGLARY.—Some time between midnight on Saturday and six o'clock on Sunday morning, a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at £5, was stolen from the residence of Mr. Gordon, in Fort-street. Access was gained to the premises by climbing on to the balcony, when a window was forced.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. STEWART.—At the corner of King and Elizabeth streets, opposite Mr. Driver's Inn, at 12 o'clock, Carriage Horses, Phaetons and Gigs, Saddle Horses, Harness and Saddles.

MR. R. FAWCETT.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Wool and Sheepskins.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots, Caps, Hair Seating, Tacks, Sacking, Osnaburg Stationery, Books, &c.

MR. C. NEWTON.—At his Sale Yard, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Skins, and Pelts.

MR. A. POLACK.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool Tallow, Ale, Porter, Cigars, &c.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 42 packages, Ginghams, Cotton Cords, Tweeds, Moleskins, Java Hats, Regatta Shirts, Cassimeres, &c.

THE SHERIFF.—At the London Tavern, at 12 o'clock, 3740 Acres of Land.

COMMITTAL.—A female, of at least sixty years of age, named Catherine Lynch, was yesterday committed for trial for stealing on the previous evening a small keg from the cooperage of a person of the name of Cooper, in George-street. Lynch being observed by Constable Ross entering a public-house with something bulky under her arm, was overhauled by him, when the keg was found, and on subsequent enquiry an owner discovered in Mr. Cooper, and by whose statement it appeared that the prisoner must have, in order to steal the keg from the cooperage, gone some 300 feet from the street through a yard where some very ferocious dogs were kept. The female accounted for her possession of the article by stating a little boy had thrown it at her in the street, and considerably interrupted the witnesses in their examination, by crying and exclaiming her innocence. The police records, however, showed her to be a well-known character, and on a committal being ordered, she immediately directed a volley of abuse at the Bench.

ROBBING AN ODD FELLOWS' LODGE.—Two men of the name of Thomas Martin and George Smith, were yesterday brought before the Police Court, charged with breaking open the chest of an Odd Fellows' Lodge, meeting at Mr. Menzies, the Star Hotel, in George-street, and stealing in coin and securities for money about £30. Both prisoners were members of the Lodge; Smith filling the post of Secretary. The case, from a number of witnesses being examined, occupied some time. By the various items of evidence linked together, it appeared that the robbery was first discovered by Mr. Menzies, who is treasurer of the Lodge, on the afternoon of Saturday last, and was found to have been effected by three outside locks of the chest being forced by a chisel, and also two of an inside till, wherein the cash and securities were deposited. The first step consequent on this was calling together several of the members of the Lodge, and who met within an hour or two after the discovery of the robbery, and it was then ascertained that the money stolen consisted of a Savings' Bank voucher for £10, some three or four £ notes, one of which was a note of the Hobart Town Bank, and the balance in silver. Amongst the last of the brethren of the Lodge who assembled on hearing of the robbery, was the secretary, the prisoner Smith, and who sat down by the side of the chest, and shortly after his doing so, although a most minute search for the voucher had previously to his arrival been unsuccessfully made, the document in question was then found, and according to the statement of one of the witnesses, Smith had been noticed leaning his arm over the chest This circumstance, coupled with the knowledge of Smith and Martin coming to Menzies' house about noon on the day of the robbery, when they proceeded, unknown to the landlord, up stairs to the lodge room where the chest was kept, caused search warrants to be issued. On one being put in force at the house where Smith resided, a chisel was found in a tool-box under his bed, which, on being compared with some impressions left on the lid of the chest by the instrument forcing it, was found to correspond, particularly in the indents caused by the jags through the edge of the chisel being broken. Both Smith and Martin were then taken into custody, and on the latter being, on his arrival at the watch-house, desired to give up what money he had about him, he produced 7s. 6d., stating it was all he had, but when subsequently searched, a £1 Bank of Hobart Town note was found on him. This note was identified by a member of the lodge, as having been handed by him at the last meeting night of the Brethren to the prisoner Smith as the Secretary, and a second member swore to the best of his belief, that at the adjournment on the night alluded to, it was put with other moneys in the till of the chest, and which was duly secured. The case stands remanded until to-day for the attendance of the Clerk of the Peace, to prove the enrolment of the lodge under the Benefit Societies Act, evidence of which is necessary to sustain any indictment that may be preferred. Mr. Nichols appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Little for the defence.

POLICE OFFICE.—The business lists yesterday were rather heavy, there being in the aggregate 47 cases for disposal. The roster magistrates for the day were Mr. J. Campbell and Alderman Brown, the former of whom sat upwards of six, and the latter upwards of five hours. The Mayor, Aldermen Allen and Egan, and Mr. Miles, also took part in the proceedings of the day. The lists, after an hour's adjournment for the convenience of a professional gentleman engaged in one of the cases, were cleared off by half-past three o'clock. Although the cases were so numerous, there were few that possessed much of public interest. Messrs. Dawes and D. Cooper, jun., are the magistrates summoned for to-day.

THE INSPECTOR AND THE CABS.—Mr. Stubbs, yesterday, prosecuted six informations under the Hackney Carriage By-law. One case was at the instance of a cab-driver, under the 50th section of the By-law, against a hirer for non-payment of legal fare; and the sum sued for was directed to be paid, with the addition of 5s. costs. The other five informations were against drivers, for breach of the 42nd section, in not having lights after sunset. Convictions ensued in all of the cases, most of the offenders pleading guilty. Fines of 5s. and 5s. costs were directed in four cases, but as in the fifth the present was the third offence of a similar kind, the defendant was mulcted in £1 and 15s. 6d. costs, or in default to go two months to gaol In one of the cases, a cabman called as witness for the defence, swore positively that the night on which the offence was charged was a clear moonlight one; but on his own case being called on, wherein he was on the same night charged with the like offence, he admitted the truth of the allegation.

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A prosecution, instituted by Mr. Preddy and several inhabitants of Castlereagh-street, against a man named Joseph Cooke and Catherine his wife, for keeping a disorderly house in the same street, came on before the Police Court, yesterday. Mr. Nichols appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Redman for the defence. Mr. Nichols, in stating the case, drew attention to the present offence being one in which a *feme coverte* could be equally indicted as a *feme sole* It was stated that there were about thirty witnesses to call to prove the allegations of the information. After four neighbours and two constables had been examined, all of whose testimony evidenced that Cooke's house was a scene of the grossest immorality and debauchery, and the open practices of the inmates, together with their obscenity rendered it impossible, unless the nuisance complained of was abated, for any respectable person to continue residing in its vicinity. A proposition was made for the decision of the Bench standing over for a week, in order to afford the defendants time to remove. This was acceded to, and the case adjourned accordingly.

BUSH FIRE.—We place upon record the following account, from a South Australian paper, of a destructive fire occurring near Adelaide, through the wilful, wanton, and in our opinion, criminal conduct, of a servant, who in spite of orders to the contrary, lit his pipe in a reaping field of corn. "On Tuesday last, a most destructive fire occurred in Lyndoch Valley, on the farm of Mr. John Fisher, farmer there. Mr. Fisher had strictly forbidden his reapers to smoke on the field; but in defiance of this, one of them, immediately after the cutting of the crop was completed, clandestinely lit his pipe Immediately afterwards the field was on fire, and though nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the valley (some hundreds in number) did their utmost to stop the flames, the fire consumed no less than eighteen acres of the finest wheat ever seen in the province, estimated at fifty bushels per acre, belonging to Mr. Fisher; and also some stacks containing nearly the whole crop of Mr. Rodan, Mr. Fisher's brother-in-law. The loss of Mr. Fisher is estimated at the least to be £100, and of Rodan at £200. While on this subject, we may remark that there is an universal complaint in the north of the carelessness of the people with fires and smoking. Mr. Ansley has lost feed for three thousand sheep through the draymen leaving fires unextinguished on the roadside; and several instances of similar wanton destruction have occurred. It is high time something were done to check such conduct." This man, if the law we lately advocated were in being would have justly received a year's imprisonment for his deliberate act of jeopardizing life and property by his contumacious behaviour.—*Melbourne Morning Herald.*

ILLEGALLY IMPOUNDING.—Mr. J. C Foxton, Merri Creek, preferred a charge of this nature at the Police Court, on Friday, March 2nd, against Mr. John M'Laren of the same place. The defendant a few days ago, found eight head of the complainant's cattle trespassing in a cultivated paddock, which he impounded and charged sixpence per head trespass. Defendant released the cattle by paying the sum claimed under protest, in consequence of M'Laren's fences not being sufficient as directed by the Impounding Act, and he now summoned him for excessive damage. Several witnesses being examined, Mr. Foxton succeeded in establishing his claim, and the Bench finding the damages to be excessive, ordered them to be reduced to one shilling per head, by which defendant would have to refund £2 to complainant.—*Melbourne Morning Herald.*

DRAPERY SALE.—The attention of the trade is directed to Mr. Mort's sale of cotton cords, moleskins, ginghams, &c., &c., this day, at eleven o'clock.—Communicated.

LATEST FROM MAURITIUS.

(From the Melbourne Morning Herald.)

BY way of Adelaide we have a complete file of *Le Mauricien*, for the months of December and January. In its retrospect for 1848, this journal sums up the evils past and prospective of the colony in the following terms.—

"Our crop is considerably reduced in quantity. The value of sugar is less by twenty-five per cent.

"The reduction of taxation is small, and the expenditure remains the same.

"A disease has injured the plantations, and on some estates destroyed the young canes.

"The 'Epizootie' has carried off nearly all the horned cattle in the island, and the ports of Madagascar are still shut.

"Estates have been sold judicially at ruinous prices, there being no purchasers except the mortgagees, who sometimes became proprietors in spite of themselves.

"There is no confidence or credit in commerce, and a ruinous rate of exchange is exacted against shipments.

"Finally, what is worse than all, the proffered assistance of Earl Grey by the establishment of a sound system of currency, has been a dead letter.

"It is not our desire to make the position of the colony appear worse than it really is; we are not pessimists; we will not attempt to give a more sombre colour than things actually bear; without having any private end to serve we wish to be true. Therefore we do not disguise that slight compensation has been experienced in various ways, though far—very far—from the heavy sacrifice mentioned above.

"Under circumstances of extreme suffering and public calamity the inhabitants of the colony have united in petitioning their Sovereign not for any isolate measure of relief—but for a general change in that system of Government which has brought the colony to ruin. We will recapitulate the leading points of the petition.

"1. They have prayed for the removal of the existing restrictions on free immigration.

"2. For an Elective Legislative Assembly, as the only means of obtaining the required reductions in the present enormous expenditure of the Colonial Government.

"3. For a revision of the procedure adopted by the Court of Law.

"4. For Municipal Institutions.

"5. For renewed attempts to establish an intercourse with Madagascar.

"All of which are points on which the future prosperity and happiness of the colonists must in a great measure depend.

"In these demands there is no delicate question of policy involved. They contain an earnest prayer for the application of liberal principles to the Government of Mauritius as the only means of securing to the colonists these elements of social improvement of which they are now absolutely deprived."

"Lord Grey's circular petition to the colonies, to embrace his new scheme of Ticket-of-Leave Transportation, had reached Mauritius, and is thus reported on:—

"A Despatch from the Secretary of State was presented to the Legislative Council on Monday last by His Excellency, inquiring how far it would be desirable to send convicts to this colony who have passed a certain time of probation elsewhere.

"Everything depends on the nature of the discipline to be adopted with regard to these convicts, and whether at the expiration of their time they will have a right of residence here. If so the influence these individuals are likely to exercise on our lower classes will be very pernicious.

"At the Cape a petition has been numerously signed by the colonists there against their being sent to that colony. In Mauritius there is great room for steady, intelligent European workmen who may turn their time to advantage either in town or country, but we are far better without the criminals of the mother country, especially with a new and increasing population not naturally vicious, but easily seduced by bad example."

With regard to the reduction of public expenditure which had been urgently pressed upon the attention of Government, the *Mauricien* says:—

"A committee of the Legislative Council met on the 11th instant (January), to deliberate on the reductions to be effected. We know nothing of what passed. According to the existing regulations, the Press and the public are excluded from these meetings, as public business does not concern the public. We cannot conceive how the unofficial members can submit to such an absurd rule. They should ask for its immediate abolition, and refuse to abide by this pretended obligation of secrecy."

By a minute of H. E. Sir William Gomm, we find that he refuses to sanction any reduction in the salaries of the military *employes*, but promises to recommend their cost being made chargeable on imperial funds.

LATEST FROM REUNION.

Letters had been received at the Mauritius from the island of Reunion (formerly Bourbon) up to the 25th December, comprising the following intelligence:—

The Emancipation which was to take place on the above date was to be celebrated by a *Te Deum*; the officers of the troops and militia were to assemble at the residence of the Military Commander; three volleys of artillery of twenty-one guns were to be fired from the principal battery; the first at sunrise, the second during the *Te Deum*, and the third at sunset. At each of the three barracks a piquet of fifty were to be kept ready to march at a minute's notice.

We are informed by private letters that no less than 3000 persons have enrolled themselves for the purpose of an expedition to Vohemar, should the French Commodore M. Febvrier des Pointes fail in his negociations with Ranovalona. It is proposed to take possession of the Northern part of Madagascar in the name of the Republic and open a free trade with all the ports there.

M. Febvrier des Pointes left for Tamatave on the 14th, on board the steamer Cassini.

The Commissaire-général has offered to give every assistance to the emigrants who were to leave in April next, when it is said their number would be increased to 5000.

COMMERCIAL AND AGRICULTURAL RETROSPECT.

(From the Mauritian, January 9.)

At the beginning of 1848, the prospects of the colony were very gloomy; we were alarmed and unsettled by the commercial crisis, weighed down by excessive taxation, and led into error by the British Legislature. The crop then pending was less than that which preceded it, prices were lower, and labour expensive. Notwithstanding, we held out hopes of better prospects, as we that it impossible that some change for the best could be far distant. We were deceived. We then said "we have a right to expect reduction of taxation, and a diminution of a wasteful expenditure;" we asked for reform in our vicious system of administration, so obstinately followed, so easily to be avoided, (Retrospect for January, 1848,) What is now our position?

Our crop is considerably reduced in quantity. The value of sugar is less by 25 per cent.

The reduction in taxation is small, and the expenditure remains the same.

A disease has injured the plantations and on some estates destroyed the young canes.

The Epizootie has carried off nearly all the horned cattle in the island, and the ports of Madagascar are still shut.

Estates have been sold judicially at ruinous prices, there being no purchasers except the mortgagees, who sometimes became proprietors in spite of themselves.

There is no confidence or credit in commerce, and a ruinous rate of exchange is exacted against shipments.

Finally, what is worse than all, the proffered assistance of Earl Grey by the establishment of a sound system of currency, has been a dead letter.

It is not our desire to make the position of the colony appear worse than it really is; we are not pessimists; we will not attempt to give a more sombre colour than things actually bear; without having any private end to serve we wish to be true. Therefore we do not disguise that some slight compensation has been experienced in various ways, though far—very far from the heavy sacrifices mentioned above.

There has been a very heavy reduction in the price of most articles of general consumption imported from abroad; this will be shown in a monthly comparative statement of prices for 1847 and 1848, which we are about to publish.

Wages is lower and labour more easily obtained; the labourers having now resided some time in the colony are more up to the work

There is no stamp duty on engagements, and the Export duty is reduced one-half since 1847.

The feeling in favour of improved manufacture gains ground, but there remains much to be done and great economy to be made, which unfortunately cannot at present be hoped for from private enterprise. The machinery on many estates is not so effective as it should be, and consequently loss of juice in crushing the cane remains to be economized.

Private economy in general management has been greatly extended, whilst public economy has made little comparative progress.

A rise in the price of sugar is not counted on, and no one now works in that hope. Yet it is an event that may come when not most expected.

Some decision as to our currency is still in perspective and it may now be looked for daily.

That the effects of the delay of this measure may appear in their proper light we have gone back to its arrival.

It is now just a year ago since the financial plan of Earl Grey was received in the colony. Instead of a benefit it has been a serious disadvantage. In England, India, and other places trading with Mauritius, it was fully expected that arrangements would be made for overcoming the trifling obstacles that existed to the establishment of this institution, and that it was not necessary to guard against the difficulties otherwise inevitable in commercial operations. All through the year suspense and doubt have been allowed to hang over the question. First, the Commercial Bank promised not to issue notes as long as the Government Bank continued its operations. The Governor would not allow the Government Bank to function on these conditions. This was decided in February; in his answer to the Directors of the Commercial Bank, His Excellency says he must defer any application of the measure until he is furnished with the pleasure of Her Majesty's Government, upon the representations which it was his duty to submit in consequence of the difficulties so unexpectedly raised.

At this time (February) the exchange was at a resonable rate; larger advances were obtained against produce that were offered by Government because there were remittances to be made for considerable sums of specie received in 1847, independent of importations, which have since decreased very considerably. The value of imports in 1847 was £1,208,019 10s. 11d., which is above that of 1846, and equal to that of 1845. Included in that amount is specie £334,486 18s. 4d., only £25,521 13s. 4d., of which was exported in that year (1847.)

The public, who do not always look deeply into these questions when they feel no temporary inconvenience, allowed the question to remain *in statu quo* till the time of the crop approached. At length some alarm was felt at the large sums of specie that were exported to India as remittances in return for rice imported by native dealers. The Commercial Bank was again appealed to, and after deliberation they decided to leave the question already referred to England, in the hands of the Secretary of State, and abide by his decision. Sir Wm. Gomm again refused, as he did not consider "the renunciation of the Commercial Bank of the unconditional character required by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State." This took place in July Ample time has passed since then and yet nothing decisive is known from the Colonial Office, and during this suspense half the crop has been sold at depreciated prices from the high rate of exchange and the monopoly the buyers have had of the market. This is not the only evil of the unfortunate delay in the establishment of the Government Bank. The funds that at the time existed in the Treasury are partially exhausted. The revenue has fallen off—taxes to a considerable amount have been reduced without any reduction in the expenditure, and it is officially announced in the estimates for 1849 that the expenditure exceed the revenue by upwards of £64,000!!

The balance against the revenue in the estimates is......	£31,629	17	0
Since the estimates were prepared taxes have been reduced for	£33 242	9	9
	£64,842	6	9

When Lord Grey submitted the Mauritius Currency plan to Lord Harris, Governor of Trinidad, the latter replied that the position of the finances of that colony prevented the adoption of a similar measure. His words in a despatch to Lord Grey on the subject dated 30th June, 1848, are as follows:—"The question of an issue of Government notes has been for some months a subject of anxious thought with me. The difficulty which has always occurred to my mind is *the total want of funds at present in the Treasury*; hence the impossibility of rendering the notes convertible, and the certainty of their consequently suffering depreciation."

Before the question pending, on the establishment of the currency system can be solved, our Treasury will be in a similar situation. More than this: the crisis over—the sacrifice made—the sugar shipped,—the same opportunity might not offer hereafter for putting in circulation the notes even if the Treasury should be in funds. All this is deplorable. The obstinacy of the Bank, the conduct of Sir W. Gomm, in clinging closely with military precision to the letter of his instructions in presence of distress and difficulties which he acknowledges, the delay of the Colonial Minister in giving a decisive answer to the appeal made to him, have added seriously to the general embarrassment. More anxiety has been evinced in the public mind on this question than on the rise in the price of sugar, for we repeat again, the producer does not rely on that event for relief. "What cannot be cured must be endured," therefore no one murmurs against those visitations of providence that we have mentioned above. But it is hard to endure what can be cured, and we consider the hesitation on all sides has tended to discouragement amongst many who have resisted the torrent, and in more cases than one has assisted proprietors to their ruin, besides leaving the commercial body in doubt in all their operations.

LATE ENGLISH NEWS.

STEAM TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE first *essai* in steam to the colonies will, it is said, not be much longer delayed, for in the Plymouth and Devonport *Weekly Journal* of November 4th, we find the following:—The beginning of the year 1850 will be distinguished in this country as the period when a steam communication by way of Egypt and India, was established between Great Britain and her vast colonies in Australasia. For some months past, powerful and well-appointed steamers have been leaving Southampton Water, and wending their way to the Indian Ocean, prepared to convey, or to supply the place of those which may be appointed to convey mails between Singapore and New South Wales. The gradual progress and extension of steam navigation in the east, from Egypt to India, and from India to China, almost prevents us from estimating the magnificent enterprise which is now about to be completed. In five weeks' time the Government will have entered into contract, probably with one single steam navigation company for the conveyance of mails eastward for upwards of 19,000 miles Very shortly, a letter posted in England will be delivered in two months afterwards at the antipodes Two lines of steam navigation will be found branching off east and west from this country. The one to the east will by means of a branch steamer from Sydney, extend from Southampton to New Zealand, and the other to the west, extending also from Southampton through the Mexican Gulf, to the borders of the Pacific Ocean; and at no distant day, an ocean pathway will be formed, which will extend round the globe, and be broken only by the Isthmus of Suez and that of Panama.

A report was current in London, that the Emperor of Russia had been assassinated by the Polish Count Hasewisky, one of the officers of the Imperial Household.

The government intend to take 150 pupils annually from the ragged schools, and send them to the colonies, with certificates of good conduct, which will certainly procure them work and wages.

Mr. Thomas Young, ex-private secretary to Lord Melbourne, is now a secretary of the Post Office with a salary of £1000; while Mr. Joseph Parkes, his coadjutor, who was, at the time of the Reform Bill, an attorney at Birmingham, is now a Chancery taxing-master, with a salary of £2000 a-year.

The arrangements made at Windsor Castle for theatrical performances are to be permanent, and Prince Albert takes great interest in them, particularly insisting on the subordinate parts being well filled. Among the performers engaged, the names of Wallack, Wigan, Webster, Cooper, Keeley, and Leigh Murray, are mentioned. The establishment of a Court Theatre in England is a novelty.

THE STATE OF MILBANK PRISON.—The inspectors of Milbank Prison, Mr. Perry and Captain Williams, have made their annual report as to the condition and management of this enormous establishment. The only individuals sent to the colonies in a penal condition in the last year have been women, 344 of whom were transferred to the Penitentiary at Hobart Town. The male prisoners, 2446 in number, were sent either to the hulks in this country, or to Gibraltar, probationary In order to ease the prison, government contracted for probationary residences for 674 prisoners, at the gaols of Wakefield, Leicester, Northampton, Reading, Leeds, and Bath. Notwithstanding the relief thus afforded, the number of prisoners has gone on increasing to an unprecedented extent, the average number in the year ending the 31st of December, 1847, having exceeded that of the previous year by 151. During the past months of the current year the excess has still further increased, the average number during the first seven months having reached 1354 of whom 1210 were males, and the number in the prison at one time during that period has sometimes amounted to 1473 males and 98 females. The inspectors have availed themselves of every means in their power to provide accommodation for the large number of persons, and especial care has been taken by due regard to cleanliness and ventilation, to keep the prison as healthy as possible. The gross expense of the establishment during the past year, including the cost of conveying prisoners to the hulks and transport ships, was £41,034 7s. 4d. from which there is to be deducted £4298 3s. 3d., (or £4 1s. 4d, per head), as the profits of prisoners' earnings in the manufacturing department, leaving the net expense £36,736 2s. 3d. The deaths during the year were 33, and the pardons on medical grounds 15.

IRELAND.

IT is stated that the Treasury department at Dublin Castle is to be broken up, and a few clerks only retained to act under the head department in London.

The Dublin *Gazette* of October 30, contains the names of ninety-eight insolvents in the Queen's County, county of Clare, county of Tipperary, county of Limerick, county of Kerry, and county of Cork; of this number sixty-eight are set down as "farmers and yeomen." On the previous Tuesday there were one hundred and thirty-two insolvents the majority of whom were farmers. This is a vast increase of insolvency in Ireland.

It is said by the Government organ in Dublin to be determined to abolish the equity jurisdiction of the Exchequer and confine that court to the common law business. The equity powers will be transferred to the Court of Chancery. A vice-chancellor and additional masters will be named—the former office being probably filled by Baron Pennefather.

THE IRISH REBELLION.—Some anecdotes of the late sham rebellion now and then creep out. One of them has recently been related. Under present circumstances we shall not mention names. Soon after the "chiefs of the insurrection" had reached Slievenamon, one of them who held a more prominent position than the others, called to a subordinate to prepare for special duty. "Go," said he, "take four men with you, and bring me in the Judges. They shall be retained as hostages." "Four men!" said the party addressed—your readers will recollect that about this period the Judges were concluding the circuit—"Why, sir, the Judges travel under the protection of a troop of cavalry and some mounted constabulary. Four men, sir, on such a service, would be useless. Give me a hundred, and I'm off." "No, no," said the first in command; "four will do; raise the country as you go." To this it was objected that raising the country would take time, whereas rapidity was indispensable to such a move, and if "the country" were asked to engage in such an act, the *eclat* of the action would effectually prevent its accomplishment. Number one, indignant that his orders should be questioned, directed that number two should be at once placed in arrest, and removed behind the next ditch, that "he might be shot for insubordination." A recommendation was added "that no unnecessary pain should be inflicted." I need not add that number two still lives, and that night and thence the Judges slept in peace. And these men have been the idols of our people.—*Dublin Correspondent of Daily News.*

SHARP PRACTICE.—On Saturday last, the 28th ultimo, the poor-rate collector of the Longford Union had occasion to lay a distress for non payment of his rate on some stacks of oats, the property of a Mr. Farrell, of Tarmonbarry. The coadjutor of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Farrell, and brother to the defaulter, on hearing of the affair, went to the lands to remonstrate with the collector. Having alighted from his horse to visit the family, it was immediately seized upon by the collector, and sold for the poor-rates. The reverend gentleman endeavoured to prevent the sale, but he was told that he had no redress, as all the property found on the premises was subject to the poor rates.—*Westmeath Guardian, November 2.*

All the police lately engaged in conflict with the insurgents in Tipperary and Kilkenny, during the last outbreak, have been advanced a step in promotion.

A rescript has been received from Rome against the new Irish Colleges. The Pope prohibits any Roman Catholic from entering within the walls of these universities for the purpose of receiving education. The publication of the document has excited great gratification among the Roman Catholics of Ireland.

Orders have been issued to all departments under the control of the Treasury, that whenever a vacancy occurs, no promotion or new appointment is to take place until special enquiry has been made whether the office cannot be reduced.

On the 1st October, the decree for the complete emancipation of the Jews of the Roman States came into force. They are thereby declared fit for the exercise of all rights.

Some thousands of teeth, taken from the heads of the persons who were killed during the insurrection of Paris, in June last, have been imported into London for the use of the dentists.

The recent disturbances in the French capital in particular, and other portions of the continent of Europe, have had the effect of causing so large an influx of diamonds into London, that they are now a "drug in the market," and unsaleable at former prices.

JOHN MITCHEL.—A correspondent in Burntisland writes:—I have just had a conversation with a shipmaster, who, within these three weeks passed a day or two at Bermuda, where, he informs me, he saw Mr. John Mitchel walking on the quay and looking well. Mitchel wore his own clothes, and my friend learned that only once a month, when the Governor inspects the convicts, was he compelled to wear the dress of a convict. He was lodged on board the hulk, but had the privilege of walking the quay throughout the day. Mitchel had been asked to assist in writing up or keeping the convict books, but refused, saying he would do nothing for the government. In this every one must think that the hot-headed man acted at least ungratefully, seeing that this same government grants him such extraordinary privileges.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

VIENNA.—The principal event of the month appears to have been the siege and storming of Vienna by the Imperialist troops. The city was defended bravely for many days, but at length yielded to the repeated assaults and sustained cannonade of the assailants. The slaughter has of course been immense.—*Home News.*

SPAIN.—The Carlist insurrection in Spain is progressing. An attempt at insurrection at Genoa has been suppressed. The country surrounding Lake Como is in a state of great fermentation; the most determined hostility has everywhere been shown to the Austrians. The spirit of democracy is again rife in Berlin; the intelligence of the storming of Vienna having roused the sympathies of the patriots.

The following passage from the letter of Mercator, published in the *Home News* of the 7th November, clearly explains the disadvantages producers now labour under, and we call attention to the inconvenience attending the receiving advances on shipments. Not only is a heavy loss sustained here, but the obligation of parties in London to realise forcibly depresses the market at the time of large arrivals. Mercator writes as follows:—"I have but a gloomy account to give of commercial affairs; all progresses heavily and slowly in the midst of a superabundance of money, and a consequent decrease in its value, which must now be stated to be from two to four per cent., while commerce languishes, and the prices of all the leading articles are unprecedentedly low, and non-remunerative to importers; this partly arises from the shock credit received last autumn, and twelve months having passed without any attempt being made to rebuild fresh firms upon the ruin of the old ones, and partly from the state the continent of Europe has been in during the last eight months; hence, no safe employment in trade or commerce, for dormant capital presents itself; and the bulk of our imports of colonial and East India produce come with such irregular clogs, from want of confidence, that the consignee has no choice but to turn all into cash as soon as possible. Consignees attach the bill of lading to bills of exchange on first-rate houses, with directions to a third party not to part with the former, unless the consignee accepts the bill unconditionally; when on second or third rate houses, the bill of lading is to be retained until the bill is actually paid, and it is no longer an offence to the drawer not to accept his bill, as the market value of the produce consigned has to be ascertained, which frequently is not equal to the amount drawn; hence we see produce brought to sale on irregular terms, &c., &c.; this of course does not apply to all importations, but no moneyed man will look at bills of lading at this season, and the wholesale dealers are also curtailed of their usual credit, to a great extent, from a variety of circumstances."

By the *Dominican Colonist*, of the 7th of October, we learn that on the 5th a French schooner, having several passengers on board from Porto Rico, bound to Martinique, called at Dominica, and landed several passengers, who gave a dreadful account of the state of alarm throughout Porto Rico. The people being every moment in expectation that the slaves would revolt and commence an indiscriminate slaughter of the free inhabitants. The militia and regular troops were constantly on duty, and all intercourse with St. Domingo was prohibited. The Spaniards feared the slaves would receive assistance from the Haytiens, who had threatened to make a descent on Porto Rico.—*Times, November 24.*

The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to three per cent.

A dinner of a most sumptuous character was given, a few days since, to about twenty-seven individuals, at the London Tavern, by Mr. J. B. Graham. Some years ago Mr. Graham's father, and his partner, Mr. Harrison, failed in business as furniture brokers, which trade they carried on at Newington Causeway. When the affairs were wound up, it appeared the firm owed about £1700, and a dividend of 6s. in the pound was paid. Mr. J. B. Graham, the son, then a youth, left London, and resided at Sheffield, and conducted himself with great satisfaction to his employers. Subsequently he emigrated to Australia, and dealt in hardware, pushing a very good trade; he then connected himself with the Burra Burra copper mines, and in seven years has realized a fortune of £16,000 a-year. His return to this country has been for a most honourable purpose. When the company sat down to dinner, each individual found a check in his plate for the full amount owing by the firm of Graham and Harrison. We need not state that the company were highly pleased with the entertainment.—*Weekly Dispatch.*

THE REPUBLIC OF HAYTI.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Port-au-Prince:—"All is comparatively quiet here, but the ex Secretary of State, David Troy, a black man, devoted to good order and civilization, has been shot; and to aggravate the situation of the coloured population, already so imminently perilous, the authorities, with a fiendish policy, picked coloured soldiers, and formed with them the company which executed the sentence. In fact, the country is plunged in the most disastrous anarchy. Execution will follow execution. Intelligent blacks will share the fate of coloured persons, until foreign nations, considering the immense risk for their commerce amidst a horde of assassins, will take steps to stop the evil, and give a new direction to the fate of Hayti. If Europe remain silent, the United States will not."

QUACKERY AND QUACKS.—In the consideration of the causes of restoration to health, great weight is always to be attached to the action of a doubtlessly important therapeutical agent,—diet or regimen. Both homœopathy and hydropathy lay down strict rules for this. The hydropath removes his patient from home and business and cares, and makes him lead a regular life with a due proportion of exercise. The homœopath does not do exactly this, but, in common with the professor of the cold-water system, he enforces a plain diet, from which wine, spirits, even tea and coffee, are excluded. This for a continuance, and for a person in what may be termed a working condition, is an unsuitable system; but there is no doubt of its temporary efficacy, especially when applied to individuals removed for a time from the anxieties of active life, and buoyed up with that certain hope of recovery which the quack confidently announces. Speaking of the influence of hope, brings us to the consideration of a most important therapeutical agent, to the uninitiated, the unknown cause of an immense number of so-called cures of quackery. We refer to the influence of the imagination in curing disease. We do not mean to say that by strongly impressing the imagination an attack of fever can be checked, or a pleurisy be cured, or a fit of apoplexy be avoided, or the acute rheumatism got rid of. No such thing. But there are classes of disease greatly under the control of the imagination, and which, in fact, when got better of while under the hands of a quack are cured by the force of the imagination. The most important of these are chronic functional diseases of the nervous system, especially those of the kind called habitual. Of this nature are many cases of nervous and neuralgic pains in different parts of the body; the protean forms in which hysteria shows itself, cases of imaginary spinal disease, a very common malady, some cases of epilepsy and the like. To these we must add a class of diseases unfortunately now very common in this country, and in which the disorder exists solely and entirely in the imagination, and in which there is no functional disorder of any kind whatever. To give many illustrations of this effect of imagination would exceed our space. One or two, however, we must find room for. Indeed, the very common disappearance of toothache at the sight of the dentist is an illustration of it. We can quote, however, more striking instances. A very amusing one happened to Sir Humphery Davy. When the powers of nitrous oxide, or laughing gas, were first discovered, Dr. Beddoes imagined that it might be useful in chronic paralysis. A man afflicted with this disorder (undoubtedly in this case depending upon functional disease merely) was procured, and Davy was requested to make him inhale the gas. Previous to doing so, a small thermometer was inserted under his tongue, to ascertain his temperature, with a view of comparing it with that after the inhalation had begun. The patient was quite ignorant of the process to which he was to submit, but was firmly impressed with the idea that it was to cure him. No sooner was the thermometer placed under his tongue than he declared that he felt already its benign influence throughout his whole body. This was too tempting an opportunity to lose—nothing was done to the man except applying the thermometer. This application was repeated every succeeding day for a fortnight The man's health gradually improved, and at the expiration of that time he was quite recovered. One of the most remarkable examples of the truth of what we are saying, of the actual and undoubted influence of the imagination in curing disease, inasmuch as it was on a large scale, occurred in the effects of tractors, metallic or otherwise, which were noticed some half a century ago. About this period an American quack, of the name of Perkins, introduced a new therapeutical (?) agent. This was composed of two small pieces of metal joined together, and named a tractor. This was applied to painful parts, and, if we remember aright, some theory of a magnetic fluid generated by the tractor was entertained. The metals employed were a secret, and the tractors sold for a high price.

RATIONAL CORSETS.—So much good advice has been thrown away upon the ladies in the matter of tight-lacing, that we are glad to notice an invention which goes far to divest them of the *power* of injuring themselves by means of the corset. This is a new application of caoutchouc, which is introduced, in the form of fine threads covered with lace thread, into the staple of the cloth of which stays are made. Such a mode of introducing this material, it will be seen, permits free evaporation; while the elasticity obtained does away with the necessity of whalebone, except in such thin flakes as can do no harm. In the ease with which an elastic ligature like this yields to the motions of the chest, consists of course its great superiority over the old corset; but the perfect adaptation of the new invention to the shape, and the graceful flexibility it permits to the figure, will, we suspect be considered still greater advantages by the wearers. The inventors are Messrs. Thomas and Co. of Cheapside, London, whose business of staymaking would afford some rather curious statistics. In this apparently unimportant manufacture they employ 2000 work-people; 800 in London, and the rest in the provinces. It is worthy of observation that the lower we descend in society, the more bigoted we find females to the worst species of stays. Strength and unyielding solidity are the grand properties sought for; and in some places the stays offered for sale are actually weighed, and those preferred which are found to be the *heaviest*.

A SCENE IN COURT.—There is a point beyond which human forbearance cannot go, says an American paper, and the most even of tempers will become ruffled at times. At the assizes held during the last year at Lincoln, in England, both judge and counsel had much trouble to make the timid witnesses upon a trial speak sufficiently loud to be heard by the jury, and it is possible that the temper of the counsel may thereby have been turned aside from the even tenor of its way, and the more likely, perhaps, owing to his feeling himself to be a man of considerable importance since he had married a dowager-duchess. After this gentleman had gone through the various stages of bar pleading, and had coaxed, threatened, and even bullied witnesses, there was one called into the box, a young ostler, who appeared to be simplicity personified. "Now, sir," said the above-named counsel, in a tone which at any other time would have been denounced as vulgarly loud, "I hope we shall have no difficulty in making you speak up." "I hope not, sir," was shouted or rather bellowed out by the witness, in tones which almost shook the building, and would have certainly alarmed any timid or nervous lady. "How dare you speak in that way, sir?" said the counsel. "Please, zur, I can't speak no louder, zur," said the astonished witness, attempting to shout louder than before, evidently thinking the fault to be his speaking too low. "Pray, have you been drinking this morning?" cried the counsel, who had now thoroughly lost the last remnant of his temper. "Yes, zur," was the reply. "And what have you been drinking" "Coffee, zur." "And what did you have in your coffee, sir?" shouted the exasperated counsel. "A spune, zur," was the answer, innocently spoken, amidst the roars of the whole court, excepting only the now thoroughly wild counsel, who flung down his brief and pushed out of court.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1849.

IMPOUNDINGS.

HEXHAM.—From the Duckhole Swamp, by order of Mr. Hickey March 3: Bay mare, long tail, black points, near hind foot white, S off shoulder, like E near shoulder, five years old, fourteen hands high. Dark grey colt, near hind foot white, no visible brand, sixteen months old. Brindle heifer, no visible brand, a piece of rope round its neck, eighteen months old. Yellow cow, white belly, like [illegible] under near hip, short tail, five years old. Yellow cow, white back and belly, W with JC under near hip, JC off hip, four years old. Yellow steer, like PC off rump, sixteen months old. Yellow heifer, white back, belly, and tail, no visible brand, two years old. Yellow and white bull calf unbranded, five months old. Yellow sided cow, white back and belly, JT off rump, like V near rump, five years old. Yellow calf by her side, unbranded, four months old. Yellow poley cow, piece off the off ear, [illegible] with H under off ribs, indescribable brand with [illegible] under off shoulder, O off rump, piece off near ear, six years old. White cow, K near shoulder, K near ribs, O with OO under near rump, indistinct brand near hip, six years old Yellow and white heifer, Y near ribs, eighteen months old; damages 6d. per head. If not released within twenty four days after first publication, they will be sold I. COULTAS. 3s.

WEST MAITLAND.—From Bolwarra, March 6: Chesnut mare, star, silver mane and tail, on off shoulder W. Bay filly, on near shoulder FW conjoined, the F reversed. Grey filly, under saddle near side AO. They will be sold in 14 days if not released. T. LANGAN. 9s. 3d.

NEPEAN.—From Mr. James Wilmot's standing corn, the Nepean, March 2: Bay horse, one white ring round the top of the hoof of the near fore foot, white blaze down the face, branded last MD and very faint, underneath N over T on near shoulder, 5 years old; damages 10s. From Mr Bowman's corn, Emu Plains: Chesnut horse, white blaze on face, white spot on the left in thigh, branded HP, 5 years old, 15 hands high; damages 10s. If not released within 22 days after this notice they will be sold in the Court House Yard, Penrith, on the next ensuing Court days. H. TRAVIS. 11s. 3d.

BRINGELLY.—From the estate of Mr. H. Cox, J.P., Mulgoa. March 2: Red cow, white face, no brand, three years old. Red heifer by her side, no brand, yearling. Red heifer, white face, no brand, yearling. Red sheeted heifer, branded on near rump like AG, first letter blotched, yearling; damages 1d each. If not released within twenty-one days after this notice, they will be sold in the Court House Yard, Penrith, on the next ensuing Court days to defray expenses. J. H. HOLT. 10s.

YASS.—From the estate of H. O'Brien, Esq., J.P.: Bright bay horse, long tail, white star in face, and both hind foot white, IW with 2 under off shoulder, about fifteen hands high, damages 1s. If not claimed in twenty-one days after first insertion, he will be sold. T. BROWNSON. 9s.

[illegible].—From Peterborough estate, March 9: Brown bullock, like I in heart near ribs, I in heart near rump, three years old. Red sided heifer, white back and belly, unbranded, two years old, damages 2d. each. If not released on or before 1st April, they will be sold. T STONE. 9s.

HELP YOURSELVES.

UNDER this title a small pamphlet or circular was lately handed to us by a correspondent, consisting of an address to workmen on the subject of economising means. It embraces the history of an operative who, with no remarkable advantages, and without change of position, was able to attain a state of independence. In order to bring it under general notice, we give it a place in our pages.

"Englishmen have much to be thankful for, inasmuch as there is probably no country on the face of the globe where sober, industrious young mechanics and labourers can so soon raise themselves to ease, comparative independence, and comfort, as in England. Many instances in real life might be given in proof thereof; yet our present purpose may be best answered by presenting the case of one who, having lost his father and mother in childhood, has been indebted to the kind-hearted for the school learning he has acquired. During his apprenticeship he gained little beyond habits of industry. In the seven years of his apprenticeship, his master fell from a respectable station to one of abject poverty, owing to his taking the one glass, then the two, three, four, and onwards; till, by steps almost imperceptible, his business and family were neglected, whilst he joined his associates at the alehouse. But let us not dwell on this sad picture. On completing his twenty-first year, our orphan boy engaged in a situation where he received 15s. per week wages; 8s. of which he appropriated to food and lodging, and 2s. to clothing and a few useful books to rub up his schoolday learning. Warned by the example of his late master, he shunned the alehouse, and his steady conduct soon gained him the confidence of his employer, who at the end of the first year, raised his wages to 21s. per week. At the end of the second year he found himself possessed of upwards of £40; 5s. per week had been regularly deposited in the bank of savings during the first year, which amounted to £13; and in the second year 11s. per week, which was £28 12s. more. We need not follow him step by step, in his steady but onward course. He has now been nineteen years in his present situation; for the last ten he has been the foreman, with a salary of 30s. per week. Twelve years ago he married a virtuous young woman, and has now six fine children. The house he lives in is his own; a good garden is attached to it, and a fruitful and lovely spot it is; it serves as an excellent training-ground for his children, whose very amusements in it are turned to good account. The mother brought no fortune with her except herself. She had, indeed, lived as servant some years in a respectable family, where she had high wages; but all she could spare was devoted to the support of an infirm mother, who, on her marriage, was received into her husband's house, where the evening of her life is rendered happy. How is it, you ask, that a man of forty years of age, who has had nothing to depend upon but his own labour—who has a wife and six children, and an infirm mother-in-law to support—can have bought a piece of ground, built a house upon it, and can have it well furnished, and, after all, has upwards of £200 out on interest? for he has been a servant all along, and is a servant still. Well, let us see if we can find out how it is. In the first place (and which, after all, is the main point), he spends nothing at the alehouse; the money which too many worse than waste there, he saves.

"At the age of twenty-three, we found he had in the bank of savings £40.

At the age of 24 he has	£70
At ... 25	102
At ... 26	135
At ... 27	170
At ... 28	206

"He now marries, and expends on furniture £40, reducing the amount at interest to £166; but his wages are now advanced to 25s., and his expenditure is increased to 20s. per week; his saving of 5s. per week and interest in the year, amount to £21, added to £166, makes £187, when twenty-nine years of age.

"At thirty years of age he has £210; wages now 30s. per week; saves 10s. and interest; he has £247 at thirty-one years of age.

"At thirty-two years of age he has £286; buys a plot of ground for £100; expends £150 in building his dwelling house; so that he reduces his money at interest to £36; saves his 10s. per week, and interest on £36—£27 16s.; making £63 16s. at the age of thirty-three.

At 34 he has	£ 93
At 35 ,,	123
At 36 ,,	155
At 37 ,,	181
At 38 ,,	207

"He now expends the interest, and saves only 10s. per week.

At 39 he has	233
At 40 ,,	259

In addition to his house and garden.

"These calculations have been made in consequence of the writer having been informed that there are at the present time from 300 to 400 workmen employed by one company in Hull, many of whom are earning great wages, and spending no inconsiderable portion of them in a manner which their best friends regret. It is with a view of directing their *close* attention to the great good that they might do for themselves, by proper forethought, that these remarks are penned. There is nothing in this calculation which 80 out of every 100, who earn from 25s. to 30s. per week, might not effect, if they were wise enough to pursue the same plan. Mind that your houses be comfortable, well furnished, supplied with useful books—above all, the Bible, and read a portion of it every day, with prayer that it may be blessed to you and yours. Contrast for a moment, the condition of those who thus rightly employ the means placed within their power of providing comfortably for themselves and families, with those who squander in thoughtless waste, first the *few* shillings, then the *many* pounds, in procuring that which yields *no comfort*, brings *no health*, affords *no solace* for declining years; then *judge for yourselves* which course you will pursue."

THE GREAT SEA SERPENT.

BY the courtesy of the Secretary to the Admiralty, we have been favoured with the following letter from a gentleman long resident in Norway:—

"13, Great Cumberland-street,
"October 25, 1848.

"My dear Sir,—I regret that I have not yet found the volumes referred to in our conversation respecting the recent authentication of the existence of the sea serpent by Captain M'Quhæ, of H.M. frigate Dædalus, but I will give you that part of the information which I remember best. Several years ago a museum was established at Bergen, in Norway, the directors of which have, amongst other subjects of interest, turned their study to natural history in general, and to the elucidation of some of its more doubtful or less known subdivisions. The question of the sea-serpent's existence had previously attracted the attention of several scientific men in Northern Europe; and my friend, the late Dr. Newman, Bishop of Bergen—a man much and justly respected for his learning, research, and energy—made it the subject of enquiry within the last twenty or twenty-five years among his clergy and those of the adjoining dioceses. The amount of proof thus collected was sufficient to convince any one, however sceptical, as it is not mere hearsay evidence, but the testimony of known and respectable persons in various walks of life. One of the most striking statements is made by some fishermen, who saw the animal quite close to them, and of whom, one more hardy than the rest struck it with a boat-hook, upon which it immediately gave them chase; and had they not been very near a small island or rock, on which they took refuge, in all probability they would have been destroyed.

"The size of the serpent seen in the Norwegian Fjords varies much; and I do not now remember what the dimensions of the largest are said to be. As far as I can tax my memory, none of them lately seen are larger than that described by Captain M'Quhæ. The one seen by the fishermen above alluded to was, I think, not above 70 feet long. I have written to my colleagues in the direction of the Bergen Museum, and as soon as their answer arrives, I will give you a more full account.

"There are, I believe, several varieties of the reptile known as the sea serpent, but almost all the accounts agree as to the existence of a mane, and as to the great size of the eye. In several of the fossil reptiles somewhat approaching the sea-serpent in size and other characteristics, the orbit is very large, and in this respect, as well as in having short paws or flappers, the descriptions of the northern sea-serpents agree with the supposed appearance of some of the antediluvian species. A great part of the disbelief in the existence of the sea-serpent has arisen from its being supposed to be the same animal as the Kraken, or rather from the names having been used indiscriminately."

"In concluding this hurried statement allow me to add my own testimony as to the existence of a large fish or reptile of cylindrical form (I will not sea-serpent.)"

"CLUB DES FEMMES."

AT a time when the gentlemen of France are asserting the "Rights of Man," no wonder the ladies are protesting against the "Wrongs of Woman." Amongst the many clubs, which the temporary triumph of club-law has engendered in Paris, there was lately opened a "*Club des Femmes*." At its first sitting much confusion was created by the criticisms of a number of the Lords of the Creation, who had introduced themselves upon the assemblage. This is unfair. What would be the result if a corps of ladies was let loose to criticise the House of Commons? The "*Club des Femmes*" has promulgated the following

CODE OF RIGHTS.

1. Woman naturally is superior to man. The rule of the husband by the wife is in the order of nature.
2. The wife is the natural guardian of her husband's secrets.
3. To the wife belongs the absolute controul of her own milliner's bills.
4. The extreme age of woman is thirty years. She may be below this age, but cannot pass beyond it.
5. Woman has a right to her opinions. It is an odious tyranny which enforces the reasons of them.

CODE OF DUTIES.

1. It is the duty of the woman to insist on her own way. This duty is paramount. The end justifies the means.
2. It is the duty of the wife to love and honour her husband. The word "obey" is abolished except as a duty of husbands.
3. It is the duty of every woman to set off those advantages with which Nature has provided her. Dress is thus invested with the sanctity of a religious observance.
4. The human species is the only one which clothes itself, amuses itself, and cooks its own food. Woman, as the highest being in the scale of the human species, has exclusive sovereignty in the three domains of—the Table, the Toilet, and Society.

PROJECTS OF LAWS.

1. A law rendering it penal in husbands to grumble at cold meat.
2. A law imposing various terms of imprisonment on the husband who complains of a deficiency of shirt buttons, struggles for the last word, or exhibits impatience while his wife is dressing.
3. A law to constitute and punish the offence of *lèse-marriage*, or conjugal treason—of which shall be adjudged guilty
   - a. Every husband found in possession of a latchkey, without written permission of his wife;
   - b. Every husband bringing home friends to dinner, without a notice of at least twenty-four hours, and an adjudication thereon by the proper authority.
   - c. Every husband paying attention to any other woman in the presence of his wife:
   - d. Every husband convicted of smoking, unless when the wife smokes also.

SHE WOULDN'T BE A QUEEN.—In 1789, Sergeant Bernadotte, being then at Grenoble, fell in love with a pretty girl, and made her an offer of marriage; but a watchmaker was also a candidate for her hand, and she thought him a better bargain than a soldier. She is still alive—a decrepid, crooked, wrinkled old woman—a servant in a common inn, and in a state of utter poverty. "Ah! sir," said she, in lately concluding her story, I should have done much better in marrying M. Bernadotte. I should have been a Queen now—yes, a Queen! instead of waiting upon everybody here. I should have had a crown, and subjects, and fine clothes. I should have been a Queen! Ah! I made a great mistake—a sad mistake. I ought to have foreseen this; for I assure you, sir, M. Berdanotte was not a common man. I had a kind of presentiment that something would happen; but what would you have? When we are young we do not reflect; we are ambitious; we refuse kingdoms, and make fools of ourselves;" saying that, she shed tears. When asked if she had heard anything from him, "Never, sir; I have written to him several times since he became king, but he has never returned any answer. My husband says it is because I did not pay the postage of my letters. It is very likely; and then, perhaps, he may feel annoyed at my having refused him. If we were both free again, and I had money, I would go to Sweden. Perhaps he would marry me; or at any rate give me his linen to wash!" That would be something after all. From a diadem to a tub. Could Love himself have imagined anything more romantic?

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.—Rather an amusing incident, occurred at the Chinese Exhibition, on Thursday. A couple of rustics, (man and wife) from Prescot, having heard of the great feast of lanterns, admission only a shilling, thought they could not be far wrong in taking a holiday and coming to Liverpool to enjoy the feast. Having paid the necessary fee, they were ushered into the splendid apartment, where they feasted their eyes for some time upon the many curiosities there displayed. Wearied with the sight, the gnawings of hunger began to admonish them, and after waiting till their patience was exhausted, they at last walked up to one of the doorkeepers and asked where the feast was. The reply was that the feast was before them, but they were at a loss to find something to eat. They intimated, in the best way they could, that they thought a good feast, either of lanterns or anything else, for a shilling, was an excellent thing; but as they apprehended a large attendance, and some inconvenience, they had brought a knife and fork in their pockets to save trouble. This somewhat literal interpretation of the feast excited no little amusement, and Tummas was sadly vexed that he had paid two shillings, and neither he nor his wife "geet out to eyght."—*Liverpool Standard.*

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—From the reports issued by the committee of the above hospital it appears, that during the past year the benefits of the charity were distributed among out-patients to the number of 17,901, of whom 16,782 were received without letters of recommendation—their own state of suffering and disease admitting them to the treatment of the medical staff. During the same period 1359 in-door patients were received, 268 only being provided with recommendations. Owing to the dense population of the district in which the hospital is situated, and the increasing prevalence of sickness and disease, the wards of the present building have been found to be far inadequate to the accommodation demanded, while in the out-patients' department the rooms appropriated to their reception have become much overcrowded, and most imperatively require enlargement. It appears that the committee have purchased an adjoining piece of ground, which is now being cleared of the buildings upon it, previous to the commencement of the proposed extension, and we trust they will receive efficient support and co-operation in the progress of a work essential to the health of a crowded quarter of the metropolis.

UNAPPRECIATED KINDNESS.—"Would you lik to have a het crook in your bed this cauld night, mem?" said a good natured chambermaid of our town to an English lady who had just arrived in Scotland for the first time. "A what?" said the lady. "A pig mem. Shall I put a pig in your bed to keep you warm?" "Leave the room, young woman. Your mistress shall hear of your insolence." "No offence, I hope, mem. It was my mistress that bid me ask; and I'm sure she meant it all kindness." The lady looked Grizzy in the face, and saw at a glance that no insult was intended; but she was quite at a loss to account for the proposal. She was aware that Irish children sleep with pigs on the earthen floors of the cabins; but this was something far more astonishing. Her curiosity was now roused, and she said in a milder tone—"Is it common in this country, my girl, for ladies to have pigs in their beds?" "And gentlemen too, mem, sometimes when the weather's cauld." "But you would not, surely, put the pig between the sheets!" "If you please, mem, it will do you maist good there. I'll steek the mouth o't tightly, and tie it up in a poke." "Do you sleep with a pig yourself in cold weather!" "No mem. Pigs are only for gentles that lie on feather beds—I sleep on cauf, with my neighbour lass." "Calf! do you sleep with a calf between you!" said the cockney lady. "Na, mem, you're joking now," said Grizz, with a broad grin, "we lie on the tap o't?"

MARRIED.

By special license, at the Prince-street Wesleyan Chapel, by the Rev. N. Turner, Mr. William Robson, to Ellen, sixth daughter of the late Mr. N. M'Elheran, of Ballycastle, Ireland.

DIED.

On the 11th instant, at Charcoal Creek, district of Illawarra, of pulmonary consumption, Mr. Duncan M'Rae, of Plocton, Lochalsh, Ross-shire, Scotland, and late of Sydney, for several years in the confidential employ of Messrs. Campbell and Co., Campbell's Wharf.

MR. HUME, Architect and Surveyor, having confirmed by measurement the deficiency of two feet of ground on a certain line of frontage to George-street willed by the late James Wilshire. I hereby give notice of my intention to insist upon an equitable abatement of the lots so willed, and to remove my fence to the ascertained boundary line. Any person who may interpose or attempt to obstruct the workmen in so doing after this notice will do so at their personal peril.

WM. PITT WILSHIRE.
Sydney, March 10. 4095

THE undersigned is authorised to dispose of some eligible building lots on the best side of Bathurst street West.

Apply at the new cottage in Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street.
4096 W. P. WILSHIRE.

TO SHIPPERS OF STOCK FROM NEWCASTLE.

THE undersigned begs to inform settlers, merchants, owners, and captains of vessels and others interested in the shipment of live stock from Newcastle, that he is prepared to fit up vessels for the conveyance of horses, cattle, or sheep, at the shortest notice and at reasonable prices.

326 S. KEMP.

HORSES FOR INDIA.

THE undersigned being about to proceed in the Walter Morrice for Calcutta, to sail the first week in April, will put horses into condition intended for said ship, and be happy to undertake their sale upon arrival.

No freight will be charged by this ship for horses not landed alive. Further particulars may be known upon application to Messrs. LYALL, SCOTT, and Co.; Mr. STEWART, Veterinary Surgeon, York-street; or of the undersigned.

☞ Early application is necessary, in order to secure berths.

BENJAMIN SAMUDA.
Abbotsbury, near Liverpool,
March 7. 3997

THE undersigned begs to inform those parties who have applied to him for bulls from the herds of Mr. O'Brien, of Douro, Yass, now running on the Lower Murrumbidgee, and others who may desire to purchase, that he will be at these stations on the 5th of next month, for the purpose of disposing of those for sale this season. They are of the short horned Durham breed. Payment will be taken either in cash, or in fat cattle, as may be most convenient to purchasers. The fat stock from these herds have for some years past brought the highest market prices, in proportion to their age and weight.

GEORGE MOIR.
Douro, Yass, March 8. 4268

PURE SAXON MERINO RAMS.

FOR SALE, at Douro, Yass Plains, Pure Saxon Merino Rams, a part of which got by an imported Lord Western tup; the remainder by the get of the imported ram, all from well selected pure Saxon Merino Ewes. They are free from disease. Application to be made to

MR. MAIR, at Douro.
Douro, Yass, February 10. 2695

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.

J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
376, Pitt-street. 9333

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to his correspondent in London.

M. JOSEPH,
390, George-street.
December 11. 9183

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for the above establishment may be left with, and every information relative thereto, be obtained of

W. BEAUMONT, Builder,
601 Castlereagh-street.

NOTICE.—The undersigned being on the eve of departure for Europe requests all parties indebted to him by promissory note or open accounts will have the same paid on or before the 1st April next, as all accounts remaining unpaid after that date will be handed to his Solicitor for recovery; and all claims against him, if any, may be forwarded to his residence, Essex Cottage, Strawberry Hill.

4199 ROBERT HARRIS.

CAUTION.—All cattle, horses, and particularly *Sheep*, found trespassing upon the lands of Byalla, Alton, or Grabben Gullen, or upon such lands adjoining, held under the pre-emptive right by the undersigned, will be impounded. And all stockmen or other persons found trespassing upon such lands under the plea of searching for strayed cattle, without first having given notice at Byalla, will be prosecuted.

FREDERIC GARDINER.
Byalla, February 10. 2684

TO BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, AND CARPENTERS.

TENDERS are required for the building of a Cottage at Newtown, for Mr. Councillor Smidmore. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. HENRY ROBERTSON, Architect, 214, Pitt-street.

Tenders to be delivered before the 24th instant. 4085

BILLET WOOD wanted at the Camperdown Preserved Provision Manufactory, Camperdown. Apply to Mr. M. JOSEPH, George-street.
March 13. 4287

WANTED, a respectable person as Governess, competent to teach children under twelve years of age. Testimonials as to character and ability will be required. Apply at No. 218, Elizabeth-street North.
4274

WANTED, an experienced Milliner, one who must be competent to execute orders, and attend in a show room occasionally. Wanted also, an Improver and two Apprentices. Respectable references will be required. Apply at the *Herald* office. 4242

WANTED, a Female Servant, who understands General Housework, in a family where the washing is put out, and a Man Servant cleans the knives, shoes, &c., a reference as to character required. Apply to

MRS. M'CARTHY,
Deepdene, Glenmore Road,
4001 Near the New Barracks.

WANTED to purchase, a second-hand Bell Tent, in good condition. Apply to Mr. ARMSTRONG, Surveyor, No. 7, Macquarie-street. 4281

WANTED, a Man Cook, who has been accustomed to cook for a large establishment, and two men. Apply to Mr. M. JOSEPH's, George-street.
March 13. 4286

WANTED, as Cook, a woman who understands her business, and can give satisfactory references of conduct. Apply to Mrs. SALTING, Adelaide Cottage, Woolloomooloo. 4269

WANTED, a respectable married couple; the man to cook; wife, housemaid and laundress. For further particulars apply to Mr. JOHNSON, Registry Office, 319, Castlereagh-street North. 4282

WANTED, a Man and Woman, either single or married; the woman as general house servant in a small family; the man to attend to a horse, and assist in the house. Apply to Mrs. L. MYLNE, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North. 4277

WANTED, an active man as Drayman; he must be well acquainted with Sydney, and willing to be generally useful. Testimonial as to ability and character will be required.

4278 J. V. LAVERS AND CO.

WANTED, a situation to take charge of a Sheep or Cattle Establishment, as Overseer, by a person who has been in the above capacity for the last ten years. Satisfactory credentials can be produced. Address (post paid) M. A., at the *Herald* Office. 4090

FIVE SHILLINGS REWARD.

LOST, on Saturday evening last, between Stubb's Auction Mart, and the Balmain Steam Ferry, Erskine-street, or between the Ferry on the opposite side, and Sim's Cottages, Balmain Terrace, a bunch of keys, about ten or eleven, principally small ones, including a latch key, and a Mordan's patent, with a plated or silver cap to it. Any person having found the same, may receive the above reward on application to Mr. MARSHALL at the Steam Ferry, Balmain; or to Mr. W. TOOGOOD, corner of King and Pitt streets Sydney. 4164

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—Lost, on Thursday last, a check for £2 6s 2d. drawn by W. A. Duncan on the Union Bank. Whoever restores the same to Mr. ABRAHAM MARKS, Shamrock Inn, Bathurst-street, will receive the above reward. 4263

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from Bowning, on the 28th of July last, a dark brown mare, low size, 5 years off, branded HI over CD off shoulder, hind feet white, off fore foot white, small star forehead, switch tail. £2 Reward will be paid on the mare being delivered to Mr. JOHN DALLAS, Brawlin. If stolen, £5 on conviction of the thief.

4258 JOHN DEVLIN.

NOTICE TO CONSTABLES AND OTHERS.

LOST, Stolen, or Strayed, from a stable adjoining my dwelling on the North Shore, on the night of the 7th instant, a Horse of the following description, viz.:—Age, about five years; colour, dark brown; a small white star on the forehead, and about twelve or thirteen hands high; and has the following marks on him, viz.:—a tree on the off hind foot, inside, about half-way down the hoof, and two lancet marks, one on each side of the neck, and a long broom tail. Whoever will return the said Horse to me, or give notice where it may be found, shall receive One Pound reward on the recovery of the same; or if proof can be adduced of it having been stolen, a reward of Three Pounds shall be paid on conviction of the offender.

Apply to Mr. E. BONWICK, baker, North Shore. 4265

LOST, on Saturday evening, the 24th February last, between Mr. Drake's stores in Sussex-street, and the Wharf, Bathurst-street, a small account book, with a parchment-covered back, containing accounts of hides and fat, of no use to any one but the owner. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to Messrs. Peisley's slaughtering house, Blackwattle Swamp, will be handsomely rewarded. 4273

TO LET, a five-room cottage in Kent-street, with large back premises, and a good well of water. For particulars apply to Messrs. L. AND S. SAMUEL, Pitt-street. 4272

TO LET, the House No. 354, Pitt-street, Sydney, lately in the occupation of Holden and M'Carthy, solicitors. Apply at 365, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, or to Mrs. Rosetta Terry. 3562

TO LET, No. 9, Hunter street, these premises contain nine full-sized rooms, have two distinct entrances, exclusive of the shop, are ninety feet deep, and decidedly the most eligible for business in that locality. 4100

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 13

BALMAIN.

TO LET, a large and handsome family Residence, situated close to the Church and Ferry; also, in Waterview Bay, a WHARF, with a comfortable four-room Cottage and Workshop, suitable for a Boatbuilder; (for a permanent tenant a boat-shed would be erected.) For further particulars apply to Mr. M. METCALFE, Custom House. 2696

TO LET,

THE MUSWELLBROOK TWEED FACTORY AND FLOUR MILL.

THE above establishment (now full operation), with a very comfortable residence and garden attached thereto, will be let for a term of Five or Seven years. No outlay is needed, as the premises and machinery are complete, and will be found on inspection well adapted for carrying on an extensive business. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MR. JOSEPH CHIVERS.
Muswellbrook, February 14. 3584

TO LET, the Estate of Box Hill, six miles from Windsor, and fourteen from Parramatta, containing 1700 Acres of Land, about 500 of which are cleared and stumped, with a Cottage of six rooms, in good repair, extensive out-offices complete, good garden, and every convenience suitable for the residence of a respectable family, or for any person desirous of keeping a Dairy. For terms, apply to Mrs. E. TERRY, Glebe, Sydney; or to

GEORGE ROUSE, ESQ.,
2040 Rouse Hill.

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOL, TALLOW, ALE, PORTER.

MR. A. POLACK will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o clock,

13 Bales wool
Skins, &c.
2 Casks tallow
3 Casks porter, 1 of ale
6 Hogsheads 3 quarter-casks vinegar
14 Dozen Port
16 Cases Sherry, 3 dozen each
Lot of bottling wax
Glass, curry powder
1 Box English lemon peel
1 Box colonial citron
Sauces
Double-barrel guns, raisins, and a lot of goods
MUST BE SOLD, WITH
120,000 Cigars, in bond, Manilas, No. 3, not to be equalled.
Without the slightest reserve. 4261

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. A. FAWCETT

Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 14,
At half past ten o'clock, precisely,

18 BALES clean fleece Wool
2 Lots sheepskins
Terms—Cash. 4252

OILMAN'S STORES AND DRUGS,

INCLUDING SOME ARTICLES VERY SCARCE IN THE MARKET, AND WELL WORTHY THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At 11 o'clock,

OILMAN'S STORES, comprising—
20 Cases Batty's pint pickles
10 Cases mustard
4 Cases half-pint salad oil
50 Boxes BELMONT SPERM CANDLES
2 Bags Barcelona nuts
10 Kegs mangoes
1 Case nutmegs
16 Casks washing soda
4 Bales ginger beer corks
5 Bales wine corks
5 Tubs sugar candy
DRUGS, &c., COMPRISING—
6 Cases castor oil
2 Kegs cream tartar
5 Kegs soda carb.
3 Kegs acid tart.
2 Kegs flour sulph.
1 Case containing—Henry's magnesia, wax vestas, violet powders, quinine, seidlitz powders, &c.
1 Case containing—brown Windsor soap in packets, eau de Cologne.
Terms at sale. 4060

WALNUTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

NINE CASKS WALNUTS
Terms at sale. 4264

ROWLAND AND SON'S

CHOICE PERFUMERY.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, on
THURSDAY NEXT,
At eleven o'clock,

TWO cases Lavender Water, containing 100 dozen
Two cases Eau de Cologne, containing 100 dozen
One case fine toilet soap
One case honey soap
One case Macassar oil
One case Kalydor, Odonto, Melocimia, &c.
Three cases assorted Perfumes, &c., comprising,—
Pomatums, cold cream, pomades, Andalusian cream, almond paste, Naples soap, lip salves, volatile salts, hair wash lavender water, esprits assorted, shaving brushes, badger brushes, Olipane's pastiles, Venetian bottles, toilette bottles, round and flat mirrors, jacket and Chinese mirrors, boxes of perfumery, stick pomatum, dressing combs, razors, hair brushes, sand balls, &c., &c.
One case brown Windsor soap.
Terms at sale. 4054

TWENTY-FOUR PACKAGES GLASSWARE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At twelve o'clock,

Twenty-four packages of assorted Glassware, consisting of—
Cut and plain wines
Cut and pressed decanters
Champagnes and custards
Caraff and butter coolers
Plain tumblers and finger glasses
Sugar basins and cream ewers
Lamp shades, &c.
Terms at sale. 4305

FIFTY-THREE CRATES

OF WELL ASSORTED AND SUPERIOR QUALITY EARTHENWARE, FROM W. T. COPELAND'S MANUFACTORY, AND EXPRESSLY ORDERED FOR THIS MARKET.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the Importers to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

Fifty-three crates assorted Earthenware, consisting of—
Dinner services of modern style and pattern
Pompeian toilet services
Breakfast, tea, and coffee services
China tea sets
Dessert services various colours and patterns
Toilet services, assorted patterns
Breakfast and tea cups and saucers
Ornamental, plain, and covered jugs, in great variety
Printed bowls
Pillar and chamber candlesticks, with brass slides
Fruit baskets, ornaments, and other articles too numerous to particularise.
Terms at sale. 4307

TO GINGER BEER BREWERS.

FOUR CRATES GINGER BEER BOTTLES.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At 11 o'clock,

Four crates Ginger Beer Bottles.
Terms at sale. 4310

TO IRONMONGERS, BUILDERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

REGISTER, HALF REGISTER, ELLIPTIC AND HOT AIR STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES, FENDERS, GRIDIRONS, FRYING-PANS, AND VARIOUS IRON CASTINGS, FROM

THE FALKIRK IRON COMPANY'S WORKS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON

HAS received instructions from the Importers,
MESSRS. LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
to sell by auction, at their Stores, George-street,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 19,
At eleven o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

The whole of their recent importations of castings, &c. from the above celebrated works, consisting of
Register stoves, various sizes, and of plain and highly finished designs
Elliptic, hot air and pudding stoves
Kitchen ranges of various sizes and manufacture
Parlour fenders, an extensive and varied selection
Elliptic, kitchen and shipping fender
Door scrapers, and fire dogs
Hat and umbrella stands
Garden chairs and seats
Royal coats of arms
Furnace doors and bars
Sky lights
Cart boxes
Sash and ring weights
Gridirons and frying-pans
Pigs' troughs
Broken Metal.
Terms at sale. 4206

ARMSTRONG'S WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,
At 12 o'clock,

A SELECTION from the Stud of ALEXANDER BERRY, ESQ., M.L.C.
They are all broken into saddle, single and double harness, perfectly quite.
They are now at the Repository for inspection. 4311

BOOTS, CAPS, HAIR SEATING, TACKS, SACKING, OSNABURG, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

Three cases ladies' Adelaide boots
Three cases blue cloth caps
Three bales sackings
Two bales osnaburg
Three bales hair seating
Two casks tacks
One case candlesticks, snuffers, trays, &c.
Two cases Jim Crows
Terms at sale. 4240

STATIONERY, BOOKS, &c.

TO STATIONERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
THIS DAY,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

One bale double printing paper, 80 to 90 lbs.
One case account books
Two cases printed books, various, &c.
Three cases writing paper
Ten bales, 60 lbs., brown paper
Two cases quills.
Terms at sale. 4230

CARRIAGE HORSES,
PHAETONS AND GIGS,
SADDLE HORSES
HARNESS AND SADDLES.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at the corner of King and Elizabeth streets, opposite Mr. Driver's Inn,
THIS DAY, MARCH 14,
At Twelve o'clock,

2 Pair of carriage horses, greys and bays
2 Gig and saddle horses
2 Superior phaetons
1 Family carriage
1 New gig
2 Sets carriage and 1 set gig harness
Several saddles and bridles, and some stable furniture.
Also,
A few articles of household furniture. 4136

HORSES AND COLTS.
MARES AND FOALS.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction at the Cattle Market,
ON FRIDAY,
At Eleven o'clock,

Twenty-five head of superior horse stock, consisting of mares, horses, colts, and fillies, by the imported horses Theorem, Bedouin, and St. Heliers.
Also,
One Clydesdale mare by Ploughboy.
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE. 4285

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

WOOL, TALLOW, AND SKINS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his sale yard.
THIS DAY, MARCH 14,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

45 BALES FLEECE WOOL
10 Tons mutton tallow
950 Sheepskins
Terms—cash.
Sale at 11 o'clock precisely. 4116

PELTS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, MARCH 14,
At eleven o'clock.

1500 PELTS.
Terms, cash. 4303

BLANKETS, SLOPS, AND CARPETS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 16,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

4 BALES BLANKETS
2 Bales coloured diaper rugs
1 Case handsome satin vests
1 Ditto cassimere trousers
1 Ditto blue cloth jackets
1 Ditto tweed shooting coats
2 Bales striped shirts
1 Ditto regattas
1 Ditto blue worsted guernseys
2 Ditto apron checks
2 Ditto Kidderminster carpets
1 Ditto handsome hearth rugs
1 Case covered threshers.
Terms at sale. 4304

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39 PACKAGES NEW DRAPERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, MARCH 16,
At 11 o'clock,

THE undermentioned superior lot of Choice Goods the whole of which are just landed, and will be sold to the highest bidder.—
7-8 Fancy prints
5-4 Ditto ditto
6-4 Fine gala plaids
Handsome balzorine dresses
Ditto silk striped cashmere ditto
Ditto dark de laine ditto
Black and coloured cotton velvets
Fine Tuscan and Dunstable bonnets
Ditto ditto ditto hats
French artificial flowers
Fancy beeds
Whisker blonds
Black and white lace falls
Rich black ducapes
Fancy bonnet and cap ribbons
Plain satin and sarsnet ditto
A general assortment of gloves
Muslin night caps
Rich printed corahs
Ditto fancy bands
4-4 Brown hollands
4-4 Fine Irish linens
3-4 and 4-4 Diapers
Damask tablecloths
Fancy table covers
Terms at sale.
The sale will commence punctually at 11 o'clock. 4302

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

IS instructed by Mrs. Binnie to sell by auction, on an early day, of which due notice will be given,

The whole of her superior stock of Hunting and side saddles
Harness, whips, trees, girths, collar cloth, and the usual materials required for the trade

Mr. Newton is also authorised to state that Mrs. Binnie will sell the stock at less than cost price for the next fortnight, after which it will be sold by auction.

The premises to let; apply to the Auctioneer. 2897

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

SUNDRIES.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS

Will sell by auction, at the Dockyard, on
THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At 10 o'clock,

ON ACCOUNT OF THE COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

FLOUR, tea, sugar, clothing, tomahawks, tin utensils, and sundry other stores, brought back from the exploratory expedition under the late Mr. Kennedy.

After which,
A SALE OF CONDEMNED STORES
Will be held at the same place, consisting principally of—
Muskets, pistols, carbines, swords, tools, carts, old iron, waste paper, bedding, iron bedsteads, tin lining from packing cases, &c. &c. 4262

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE LATE JAMES CRAWFORD, ESQ., RIFLE DOWNS.

WOOL.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Wool Stores,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At 11 o'clock,

6 BALES WOOL.
Terms—Cash. 4289

FORTY-TWO PACKAGES

OF

GINGHAMS
COTTON CORDS
TWEEDS
SLOPS
MOLESKINS
JAVA HATS
REGATTA SHIRTS
CASSIMERES, &c.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14,
(Without Reserve.)

42 PACKAGES, viz.,—
6 Cases ginghams
4 Ditto moleskins
4 Ditto cotton cords
12 Ditto Java hats
2 Bales tweed
12 Ditto regatta shirts
1 Case umbrellas
Cassimeres, &c.
Terms at sale.
(NO RESERVE) 4298

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF THOMAS ELLIS, DECEASED.

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

THE UNEXPIRED CHARTER OF TWENTY YEARS OF THE FINE NEW SCHOONER

ALBION,
84 Tons Burthen,
NOW LYING AT THE CIRCULAR WHARF.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions from the Master in Equity to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At 10 o'clock,

NINETEEN YEARS' UNEXPIRED CHARTER
OF THE
ALBION.

The whole of the charter money having been paid in advance, this is a first-rate opportunity for parties procuring a vessel for the colonial trade.

An Inventory of the Stores may be seen upon application at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

Terms—Cash.
NO RESERVE. 4295

THURSDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Stores, George street,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At 11 o'clock,

210 BALES FLEECE WOOL
1600 Sheepskins
181 Hides
8 Tons mutton tallow, "Hamilton" brand
15 Casks tallow
Terms—Cash. 4296

TWENTY-SIX CASES PAPER, &c.

EX WALTER MORRICE FROM LONDON.

MR. MORT

Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 16,
At 11 o'clock,

26 CASES CONTAINING—
Cream laid } post
Blue }
Yellow }
Wove pot
Foolscap
Double demy
Single ditto, 14 to 22
Account books, 1 to 3 quires, &c.
Particulars will appear in to-morrow's *Herald*.
Terms at sale. 4294

HANDSOME ENGLISH BUILT CAB PHAETON.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 15,
At 11 o'clock

A VERY Handsome English built Cab Phaeton, double seats, elliptic springs, patent axles, plated lamps, lined with blue cloth, morrocco squabs and cushions. It is a beautiful vehicle, and in thorough order.

☞ On view prior to day of sale, at Mr. Keary's Carriage Manufactory, adjoining Gill's Hotel, Pitt street.

Terms at sale. 4281

5000 FEET TAMANA WOOD, 4 TONS BECHE-LA-MER, ARROWROOT, &c.

IN THE INTESTATE ESTATE OF THOMAS ELLIS, DECEASED.

BY ORDER OF THE MASTER IN EQUITY.

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of Simon Wilkinson, Jun, Esq, Macquarie Place,
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 17,
At eleven o'clock,

3458 FEET Tamana logs, for furniture
1395 Feet ditto boards, ditto
10,804 lbs. bêche-la-mer
11 Casks arrowroot
6 Cwt. copper
3500 Cocoanuts
3 Casks cocoanut oil
2 Casks hogskins
7½ lbs. tortoiseshell
Pair carronades
Ship anchor
Kedge anchor
Stove
Empty casks shooks, &c.
Old copper, hogskins.
NO RESERVE.
Term—Cash. 4288

SEXTANT, QUADRANT, TELESCOPE, CLOTHING, MEDICINE CHEST, NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, &c., &c.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF THOMAS ELLIS, DECEASED.
(By order of the Master in Equity.)

MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at the Stores of Simon Wilkinson, jun., Esq., Macquarie-place,
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 17,
At 11 o'clock,

SEXTANT, Quadrant, Telescope
Charts clarionet, parallel ruler
Books, clothing, &c., &c.
Half keg tobacco
Medicine chest
Jug.
Terms—Cash. 4290

Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
8th March, 1849.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

M'Alister v. Mitchell and another.

ON Wednesday, (This Day), March 14, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, all the right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption) of the above defendants, Livingstone Mitchell and Catherine Mitchell his wife, which said C. Mitchell is executrix of the last will and testament of Matthew M'Alister, deceased, of, in, and to

1180 acres of land at Curroobangolarg, in the county of Georgiana, in the colony of New South Wales, being the land sold as lots 37 and 39, in pursuance of Government notice of 13th March, 1837.

Also, 640 acres of land at Redbank, in the said county, sold as lot 26, in pursuance of Government notice of 15th December, 1835.

Also, 640 acres of land at Redbank aforesaid, sold as lot 25, in pursuance of Government notice of 15th December, 1835.

Also, 640 acres of land at Redbank aforesaid, sold as lot 24, in pursuance of Government notice of 15th December, 1835.

And also, 640 acres of land at Redbank aforesaid, sold as lot 19 in pursuance of Government notice of 15th December, 1835.

Unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
3973 Under Sheriff.

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, March 14, 1849.*